

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

# THE G. H. HAMMOND COMPANY,

HAMMOND, IND. &amp; SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

SHIPPERS OF

## DRESSED BEEF, SHEEP AND HOGS

MAKERS OF "CALUMET" BUTTERINE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUMMER USE

COIN SPECIAL BRANDS OF  
BEEF EXTRACT, CANNED MEATS,  
HAMS AND BACON, LARD, Etc., Etc.  
HAVE NEVER BEEN EXCELLED.

New York Branch, 309 Greenwich Street,  
Boston Branch, 54 Chatham Street,  
Chicago Branch, 244 Lake Street.

TRY OUR LARD SUBSTITUTE, "COOKENE."

# THE CARDWELL MACHINE CO.,

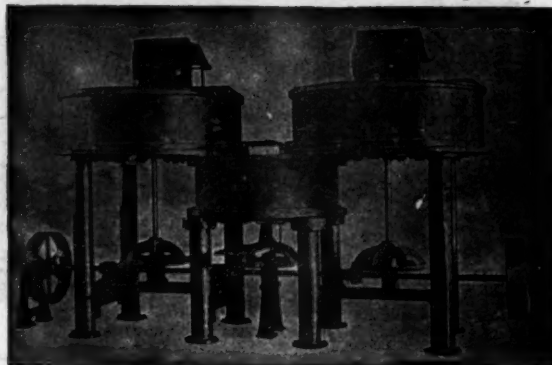
RICHMOND, VA.

J. C. BURRUSS, Atlanta, Ga., General Southern Agent.

Pioneers in the Manufacture of

COTTONSEED OIL MACHINERY,  
HEATERS, PRESSES, FORMERS,  
HULLERS, CAKE BREAKERS, ROLLS,  
CLEANERS, PUMPS, SEPARATORS.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS FURNISHED.  
OUR NEW UP-TO-DATE APPARATUS IS STANDARD. WE LEAD, OTHERS FOLLOW.  
WRITE US FOR INFORMATION. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



72-inch Triple Heater. Smaller Capacities Furnished.

# Anglo-American Provision Company,

Proprietors of the Celebrated

DELMONICO,  
CHERRY and  
MONOPOLE BRANDS  
of Smoked Meats.

**PORK PACKERS,  
LARD REFINERS AND  
SAUSAGE MAKERS.**

Peach Leaf Lard and  
Royal Lily Compound.  
CERVELAT and all  
FANCY SAUSAGES A  
SPECIALTY,  
For Export and  
Domestic Trade.

*Correspondence Solicited and Prices Quoted on Application.*

PACKINGHOUSES, UNION STOCKYARDS,  
Address all correspondence to 60 Board of Trade,

**CHICAGO.**

*For BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES see Page 42.*

SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

**CREST BRAND****WATER-PROOF INSULATING COMPOUND.**

For Caulking Floors, for interior angles of Packing Cases, Tops of Railway Carriages, for coating the interior of Galvanic Batteries, and for other telegraphic purposes; for joints in Iron and Wood Gutters, also Ice House, Slaughterhouse and Stable Floors; for making refrigerators air-tight, and other purposes too numerous to mention.

**THIS COMPOUND IS PROOF AGAINST RUST, BRINE AND ACID.**

This is the cheapest and best Insulating and Water-proofing Compound on the market. It can be supplied in solid or paint form. Write for samples and Prices.

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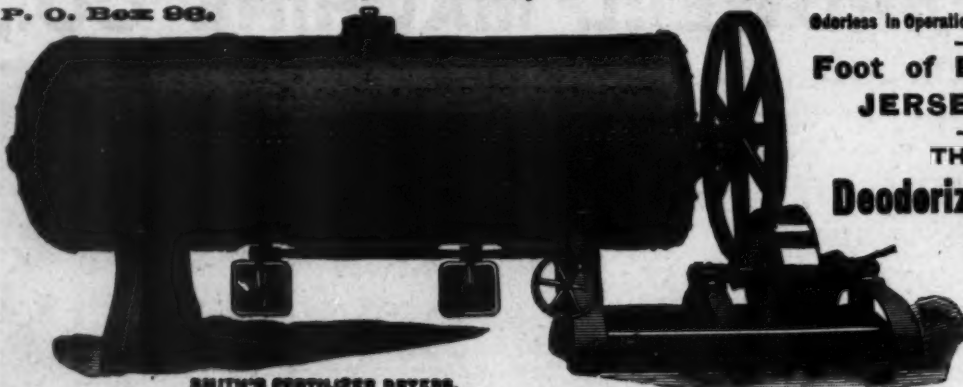
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Manufacturers of Patent  
Improved Fertilizer

of all sizes, from 3 to 5 feet Diameter,  
for FERTILIZERS, CHEMICAL  
WORKS, and all other purposes.

Manufacturers and Designers of Special Machinery for Oleo Oil and Butterine Factories and Lard Refineries.  
P. O. Box 98.



SMITH'S FERTILIZER DRYERS.

Odorless in Operation. Give universal satisfaction

Foot of Essex Street,  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

THE SMITH

**Deodorizing Condenser**

Tallow Rendering Tanks,  
Lard Coolers, etc.

Used in the leading Packing-  
Houses and Abattoirs and by  
the principal Butchers through-  
out the country.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE  
AND PRICE LISTS.

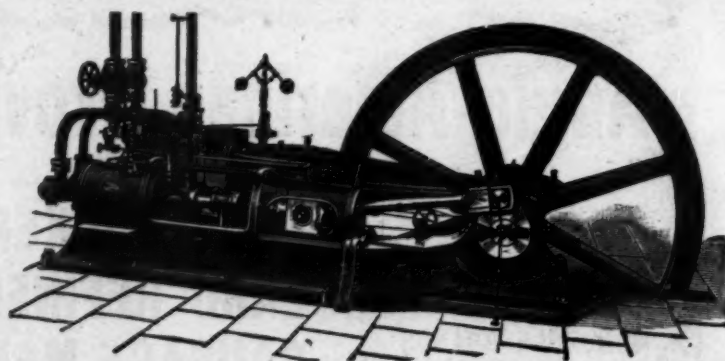
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BUILDERS OF IMPROVED COMPRESSION

## Refrigerating ... Machinery

FOR PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, MARKETS,  
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**CURERS AND JOBBERS OF  
PROVISIONS and CANNED MEATS**

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ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE

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National Ammonia Co.

## AMMONIA FITTINGS.

Tight Joint Co.

## ARCHITECTS.

Perrin, Wm. R. &amp; Co.

## ASBESTOS ROOFING.

Johns Mfg. Co., H. W.

## BELT DRESSING.

Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.

## BOILER COVERINGS.

Johns Mfg. Co., H. W.

## BONE CRUSHERS.

Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.

## BONES, HOOFS, HORNS, ETC.

Holthusen, Alex.

## BOOKS.

The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).

The Red Book (Linseed Oil and Varnish Manufacture).

The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).

The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).

Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.

Sausage Recipes.

Secrets of Canning.

Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.

Ice Making and Refrigeration.

The Manufacture of Sausages, by James C. Duff, S. B. Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.

## BORAX.

Pacific Coast Borax Co.

Welch, Holme &amp; Clark Co.

## BORACIC ACID.

Pacific Coast Borax Co.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

(Also Want and For Sale Ads.)

## BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES.

(See Casings, also Machinery.)

## BUTCHERS, WHOLESALE.

(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)

Armour Co.

Armour Packing Co.

Cudahy Packing Co.

Eastmans Co.

Hammond Co., G. H.

Kingman, D. B.

Schwarzachild &amp; Sulzberger Co.

Stern, Joseph &amp; Son.

Swift and Company.

United Dressed Beef Co.

Richard Webber.

## CALFSKINS.

Haberman, Joseph.

## CASINGS.

Bechstein &amp; Co.

Nelson Morris &amp; Co.

Illinois Casing Co.

Oppenheimer &amp; Co., S.

Preservaline Mfg. Co.

Swift and Company.

## CAUSTIC SODA.

Welch, Holme &amp; Clark Co.

## CHARCOAL.

John R. Rowand.

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B. Heller &amp; Co.

Preservaline Mfg. Co. \*

## CODES.

Utility Code Co.

## COIL PIPES.

Whitlock Coil Pipe Co., The.

## COLD WATER PAINT.

De Ronde Co., Frank S.

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

(See also European Commission Merchants.)

Caldwell, Northrop Co.

Elbert &amp; Gardner.

Jamison, John.

Lewis, W. W.

Richard McCartney.

Oliver, Stephen B.

H. C. Zaun.

## COOKING DEALERS.

Landau &amp; Co., A.

## COTTON OIL.

American Cotton Oil Co.

Kentucky Refining Co.

Maury, F. W.

## COTTON OIL MILL MACHINERY.

Buckeye Iron and Brass Works, The.

Cardwell Machine Co., The.

Howes Co., The S.

## CURING MATERIALS.

Lignum Company, The.

## DRYERS.

(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)

Cummer, The F. D., &amp; Son Co.

Smith &amp; Sons' Company, Theodore.

## ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

Sprague Electric Co.

Triumph Electric Co., The.

Westinghouse Electric Company.

## ENGINES.

Globe Machine Works.

## ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Frick Co.

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Hoefgen, E. (Germany).

Müller, C. &amp; J. (Germany).

Osten, Victor v. d. (Germany).

Tas Ezn, J. (Holland).

Tickle, W. W. (England).

## EVAPORATORS.

Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.

## FAT AND SKIN DEALERS.

Brand, Herman.

Levy, Jacob.

Lederer Bros.

## FERTILIZER MACHINERY.

Smith &amp; Sons' Company, Theodore.

Stedman Fdy. and Mach. Works.

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Perrin, William R.

Stilwell-Bierce &amp; Smith-Vaile Co.

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International Sprinkler Co.

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Brandt, Randolph.

## GRAPHITE PAINT.

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## HARNESS OIL.

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Lewis Mfg. Co.

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Remington Machine Co.

Kicker, W. G.

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Vogt Machine Co., Henry.

Westinghouse, Church, Kerr &amp; Co.

Wolf, Fred W., Co.

York Manufacturing Company.

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De Ronde Co., Frank S.

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Zimmerman, M.

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Hersey Mfg. Co.

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Howes Co., The S.

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Welch, Holme &amp; Clarke Co.

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P. E. Helms.

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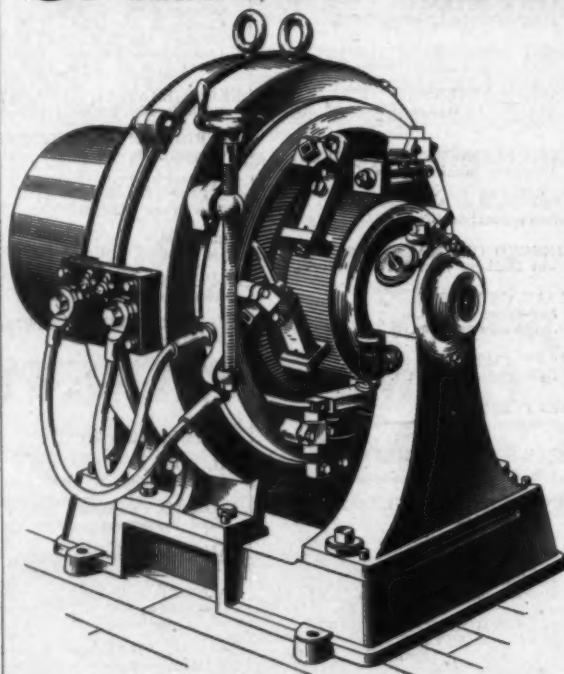
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CATALOGUE 0458.

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"Star" Mince Meat.

"Star" Pork and Beans.

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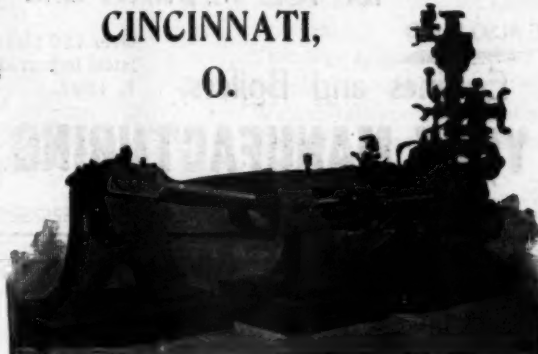
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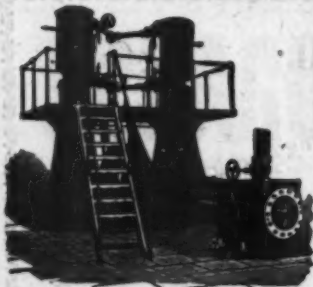
Give our Fittings a trial and their

unequaled excellence will do the rest.

J. C. HOBART,  
Manager.F. W. NIEBLING,  
Superintendent.

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Design of Our Medium Size Machine.

P. H. GLATFELTER, Pres. W. L. GLATFELTER, Sec'y and Treas. THOMAS SHIPLEY, M.E., Gen'l Manager.

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for ICE MAKING and REFRIGERATION.

...WE ALSO BUILD

Engines and Boilers.

Over 150 plants have been equipped with our latest improved machinery since November 1, 1897.

Ammonia Fittings  
and Castings.GREY IRON  
CHARCOAL IRON  
MALLEABLE IRON  
GUN METAL  
SEMI-STEEL

## YORK MANUFACTURING CO.,

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We are prepared to  
furnish our customers  
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### Smith's Patent Celebrated Buffalo Choppers with Self-Mixers, used the World over.



**BEST and CHEAPEST  
HAND CHOPPER**  
IN THE WORLD.

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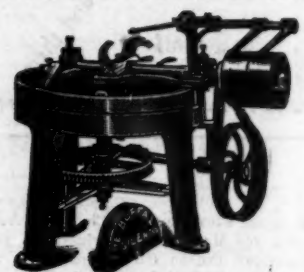
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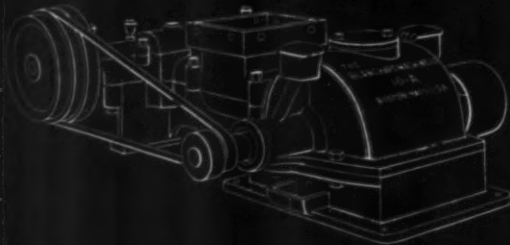
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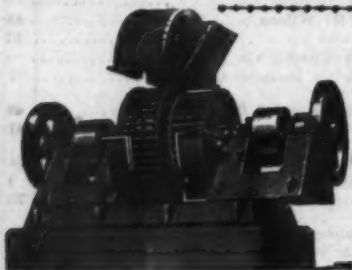
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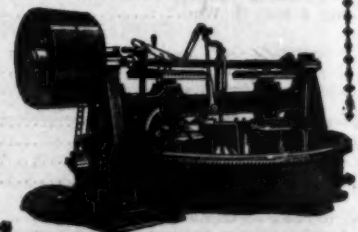
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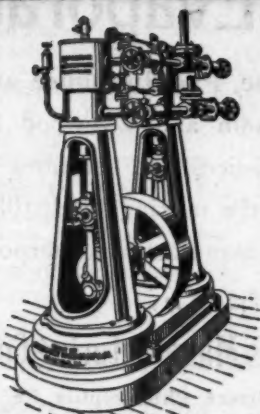
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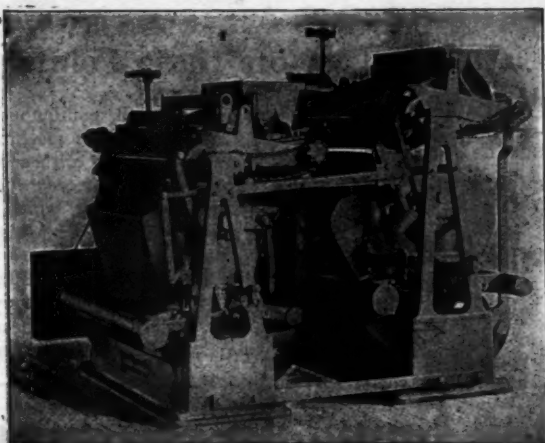
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The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries  
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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## THE ARGENTINE TREATY AND WOOL.

Whatever its benefits in some other direc-  
tions, no tariff should, in its operations, hurt  
a productive industry of the country enacting  
it. No treaty should harmfully affect a na-  
tive producing industry either. A solid and  
wise government will build from the soil.

The wool clause of the Argentine reciprocity  
treaty militates against the wool products  
of this country without giving any creative  
industry in this country even the semblance  
of adequate compensation for this manifest  
advantage to South America. The wool mer-  
chants and the wool manufacturers will  
profit solely by a lower price for their stuff  
because our mills, more often than not, have  
more of this product than they can use. It  
will simply be with them a question of buy-  
ing the present quantity at South American  
cheap cost of production and freepoint prices.  
When it is remembered that South America  
has 100,000,000 sheep and the United States  
less than 50,000,000 sheep the advantages to  
our sister continent may be imagined. When  
the vast wool crop of that country can be  
marketed in this country our own wool and  
sheep industry will feel further stagnation  
and lapse from its present healthful develop-  
ment.

If the South American wool clause is con-  
firmed in the reciprocity treaty now before  
the Senate a further bar to our entering  
Europe with our sheep products will be put  
up and a competing club be handed South  
America with which to crack our commercial  
cranium. With our market virtually wide  
open for the fleece of the 100,000,000 sheep  
of Australasia, and the gate also thrown wide  
open for the 100,000,000 sheep of South  
America the prosperity of our own flocks can  
easily be imagined.

The reasons which argued for the practi-  
cally free admission of Australian wools into  
this country are not the same reasons which  
would hand us the wool of Argentina. We  
grow a coarser wool than the fine fiber of the  
Antipodean flocks which are so much valued  
by European manufacturers for mixing with  
the rougher fleece of the continental and  
South American wools. We were in need of  
such fine fleece for the same purpose. A  
mixture of this fine wool with our own en-  
abled our home manufacturers not only to  
produce a more acceptable cloth with which to  
capture our own home trade, but enabled  
them to largely export American woollens.  
The Australian sheep are grown mostly for  
wool and incidentally only for meat. We  
grow a carcass for market and make wool the  
incident of the sheep growth; hence the char-  
acteristic types of wool for the mills, the  
Antipodean fleece having both a finer and a  
stronger fibre test. The last five years'  
scramble for the English frozen meat trade  
and the impoverishing effects of the severe  
drouths have combined to change the char-  
acter of the Australian flocks and to almost  
destroy the type of the wool of that section.  
So the reasons which held for the favorable  
clause in the tariff of 1893 for this grade of  
wool have less strength now.

The wools of South America are of our  
own type and cannot enter this country ex-  
cept in direct competition with our own flocks,  
and must hurt us to the extent of their in-  
roduction.

The government has to consider the problem  
of benefit, whether it will help the agricul-  
tural and producing classes or the manufac-  
turer. Both are classes of its people. When  
conferring its liberality we feel that the pro-  
ducers have first call upon the national arm  
and especially so when one industry asks to  
be pushed forward at the cost of pushing a  
native industry backwards. We feel that  
there is no adequate return to the people of  
this country in throwing open American ports  
to the chief industry of South America, espe-  
cially when we produce the identical product  
which it is sought to fetch to our door. The  
sheep industry has just as much right to ask  
for a free port for foreign wool cloths on the  
ground that this would give our people cheap-  
er wearing apparel while, at the same time,  
affording foreign manufacturers an additional  
inducement to import American wools at a  
higher price to our sheep growers. Let us  
be just, and in doing so let us be just first  
to our own country and then to our sons of  
the soil. Having done this liberality in other  
quarters is in order. In any light the wool  
clause in the Argentine reciprocity treaty is  
unjust to our home interests and should be  
modified or stricken from the document.

## TO THE TRADE IN CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

The proprietor and the associate editor of  
The National Provisioner take this early op-  
portunity to extend sincerest thanks to the  
gentlemen of the trade who have welcomed  
them so cordially and courteously during their  
recent visit to the West. It was a genuine  
pleasure for them to meet for the first  
time, personally, many of the brainy leaders  
of the gigantic trade which, in less than two  
decades, was developed into one of the might-  
iest and most representative of all American  
trades by their genius, industry and honesty.  
The proprietor of The National Provisioner  
was by no means unaware of his duty to in-  
troduce himself to the trade which this paper  
represents; he, nevertheless, let twenty-two  
months pass, since he assumed entire control  
of The National Provisioner, before he made  
his first personal call upon the Western  
trade. He preferred to be, before all, intro-  
duced by the success of his work, which con-  
sisted in the freeing of The National Provis-  
ioner from all personal aspirations and in the  
establishment of a thoroughly independent,  
clean and reliable newspaper; a true and fear-  
less exponent of the great meat and provision  
interests; a helpful assistant in the scientific  
and practical exploitation of the many valu-  
able by-products and an efficient fighter for  
the honor and the interests of the trade. It  
was exceedingly gratifying to the proprietor  
and his able associate in the editorial de-  
partment to listen to the unanimous judgment  
of the trade-leaders in Chicago, the great

dead meat center, and to hear it universally expressed, that they, with their capable assistants, have fully succeeded in their great work and earned the confidence of the whole trade. This valuable testimony, however much appreciated, will only serve to inspire the proprietor and his tireless associate in the editorship to double exertions. There is still ample room for improvements and no efforts nor expense will be spared to perfect The National Provisioner in every direction. The proprietor, his associate and assistants will from now on come into still closer touch with the trade and its needs, and the great centers will be still more considered, without, however, neglecting in any way the many smaller centers, or our most important foreign relations. With this promise the proprietor of The National Provisioner and its associate editor beg to repeat their thanks for the courtesies received in the West and to express the hope that many of their friends from that great section may find their way to the metropolitan city of the East and to the central office of The National Provisioner, where they may be sure of a most hearty welcome.

### GIVE OUR COMMERCE A NAVY.

We have a Monroe doctrine to defend, a great producing capacity, an enormous commerce to carry and nothing but diplomacy with which to protect all of this. If we are to expand and at the same time to heed the political unction of the Constitution and of its founders to avoid "entangling alliances" with foreign countries we must be in a position to protect ourselves and our foreign interests.

We were made fully aware of the fact that when Dewey was defending our flag in the Pacific, and the fleet which destroyed Admiral Cervera's ships at Santiago was scouting for that tricky "sea dog" we had nothing of consequence left with which to defend either our coast or our floating commerce. Coast defence guns may draw a safe water line around a nation, but they can go no further, and all beyond must be at the mercy of a reasonably strong foe.

If we do not defend by co-operation and alliance we must defend single-handed. A national business partner is a dangerous element in a nation's industrial life when some one else and another's mind or interest must be consulted before an important move can be made.

We have a big commercial interest to protect. We need a big navy to secure its safety at all times. Foreign nations more and more insist upon knocking down our great bulwark, the Monroe doctrine. The encroachments of foreign commerce in South and Central America make this historical doctrine a source of greater danger yearly. The pressing need of a canal, such as the Panama or Nicaragua canal, fires more and more the antagonism to the American contention in Mr. Monroe's doctrine. The fact that Germany and France, our chief opponents in our national interpretation of our needs, have authorized votes for building large fleets of war vessels and in

the same breath contest our contention in the Monroe doctrine, is alone ominous of the future, and is a sufficient warning to us of the trouble which is ahead unless we retreat from an historical position.

A nation which has so vast a trade as ours and so expansive a colonial policy as ours now is should have a floating armament which will command respect for our floating commerce and for the historical policy of this Government. In short, we should have and maintain the most powerful war fleet afloat. If we had such we fancy that there would be no need of so many "strained relations," so many nervous "diplomatic incidences" to close, or so much wrangling over the "favored nations" clause when negotiating a certain class of treaties. We would not have to be running around for moral support and swapping this for that to get it.

We are strong on land and relatively weak at sea, our timid commerce is conscious of this and is handicapped accordingly. If two or three foreign powers—now not overly friendly to us—add forty or fifty modern vessels of war to their fleets and then command us what shall we do without our blood relation—England? What price shall we be forced to pay for her assistance to secure it? Is not the apparent alliance between us now collectively resented by certain powers of Europe? We feel it in trade antagonism and shall continue to do so until we can stand alone. We are now in the degraded position of doing things because something was done for us and not because the step is right on principle. It is a servile and helpless position in which to be. When we can sail ship for ship, point gun for gun and fight man for man in our floating fortresses then will our excellence tell and our national character stand out in its true light and our growing commerce be assured that respect to which it is entitled. Shall we ask another nation to defend us in our peril? What price shall we pay for a protector? What the total cost?

The American flag needs more man-o'-war mastsheads to carry it, for American commerce requires respect and protection. Let Congress give us a hundred new warships; our trade will treble repay the cost by its enormous expansion.

### OLIVE CROP FAILURE AND THE ITALIAN TREATY.

The reciprocity treaty with Italy, to which we referred in our last issue, if confirmed by the Italian chambers, comes at a time which is very propitious for our cottonseed oil interests, if set in motion by ratification on the other side. Whether this treaty be ratified or not the reported state of the olive crop of Southern Italy will cause a decided shortage in the usual supply of olive oil. Rome has given out reports which come from the Southern provinces of Italy that the ravages of the "oil fly" have been so great that a startling loss of the oil crop will result. The results of the invasion of this pest is that the olives are greatly injured and drop from the tree long before they are matured or ripe.

Taking even the most hopeful view of the groves the loss cannot fall below one-fifth of the total value of the forthcoming crop.

The anticipated falling off of the olive crop from the above cause should give a stronger market to both olive and cottonseed oil and especially so for cotton oil if the pending Italian treaty convention successfully passes the chambers. There is every reason to believe that a treaty so carefully drawn and scaled and signed so as to be by that act binding upon us, because drawn under the provisions of the Dingley bill, will be ratified by the other signatory to it.

### OUR EXPORTS FOR JANUARY.

Our exports for January, corrected to February 9th, afford an interesting study when comparisons are instituted between periods.

Of live cattle we exported in January, 1899, 21,010 head, valued at \$1,929,890; 1900, 20,357 head, worth \$1,835,501. For the seven months ending January, 1899, 178,126 head, valued at \$16,182,405; 1900, 178,228 head, at \$15,812,628.

Hogs, though a small item, had a remarkable falling off, dropping from 1,069 head, for \$6,439, in January, 1899, to 129 head, worth \$1,027, last month. For the seven months ending January, 1899, 5,015 head, valued at \$28,671; 1900, 3,040 head, at \$29,210.

Canned beef showed the influence of the Boer war. We shipped, January, 1899, 3,516,694 lbs., worth \$318,867; 1900, 6,237,995 lbs., valued at \$586,277. Seven months ending January, 1899, 25,485,205, worth \$2,340,301; 1900, 39,065,153, valued at \$3,622,597.

Salted beef off from 3,290,799 lbs. for \$195,531 in January, 1899, to 3,118,419 lbs., worth \$183,618. For the seven months ending January, 1899, 29,147,391 lbs., worth \$1,601,510; 1900, 26,729,162 lbs., valued at \$1,516,233.

Tallow had a material drop. We exported of this product January, 1899, 8,926,253 lbs., for \$355,422; 1900, 4,930,701 lbs., at \$254,448. Seven months ending January, 1899, 61,486,501 lbs., valued at \$2,422,768; 1900, 48,545,165 lbs., for \$2,300,468.

Bacon fell off for last month and for the previous seven months. The exports were, January, 1899, 57,557,682 lbs., valued at \$4,213,520; 1900, 35,663,899. Seven months to February, 1899, 338,779,922 lbs., worth \$25,306,911; 1900, 310,352,583 lbs., at \$23,149,456.

Hams followed bacon in lighter amounts as follows: January, 1899, we sent out 18,305,364 lbs., valued at \$1,686,004; 1900, 12,816,088, for \$1,253,846. Seven months, 1899, 126,494,698 lbs., worth \$11,607,670; 1900, 110,145,370 lbs., valued at \$11,265,022.

Fresh pork followed other hog products in falling off. We sent out in January, 1899, 16,786,153 lbs. for \$993,294; 1900, 9,225,452 lbs., for \$572,045. For the seven months ending January, 1899, 94,750,899 lbs., at \$5,701,414; 1900, 80,587,685 lbs., for \$5,084,361.

Lard had no reason to be an exception to the other hog items. In January, 1899, we exported of lard 60,997,772 lbs., for \$3,697,180; 1900, 49,760,560 lbs., valued at \$3,093,503. Seven months, 1899, 417,305,524 lbs., for \$24,866,501; 1900, 382,220 lbs., valued at \$23,374,431.

Oleomargarine shipments were lighter last month and the seven months previous. The export list shows for January, 1899, 303,731 lbs., worth \$31,605; 1900, 277,107 lbs., for \$25,107. Seven months ending January, 1899, 3,509,223 lbs., worth \$309,325; 1900, 2,496,324 lbs., for \$236,668.

Oleo oil showed a comfortable increase. The exports for January, 1899, were 9,012,969 lbs., at \$574,707; 1900, 9,768,205 lbs., valued at \$775,487. For the seven months ending January, 1899, 76,755,391 lbs., worth \$4,632,112; 1900, 74,914,359 lbs., for \$5,440,960.

Butter showed as strange a falling off last month as it did an increase recently. The exports of this dairy product dropped from 3,165,213 lbs. in January, 1899, worth \$530,205, to 356,542 lbs., for \$166,037 last month. The seven months ending January, 1899, showed a total of 10,745,171 lbs., valued at \$1,767,604; 1900, 14,806,744 lbs., for \$2,499,313.

Cheese increased in quantity for last month over January, 1899, the figures being, 1,107,177 lbs., for \$111,806; 1900, 1,353,990, at \$151,463; for the seven months ending January, 1899, 23,299,716 lbs., worth \$1,967,802; 1900, 21,258,069 lbs., valued at \$2,150,065.

Total value of provisions, including cattle and hogs for the seven months ending January, 1899, \$111,221,071; for 1900, \$113,547,354, a net increase over last year of \$2,326,283.



# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in lbs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

**UNSETTLED CONDITIONS THROUGH REALIZING AND SCALPING—OUTSIDE BUYING INTEREST VERY SLACK—THE VARIATIONS TO PRICES DEPENDENT UPON THE HOG SUPPLIES, WHILE THESE HAVE AT TIMES BEEN BEYOND EXPECTATIONS—EXPORTERS ARE CAREFUL BUYERS ALTHOUGH THEY WOULD RESPOND TO PERMANENTLY FIRM CONDITIONS—HOME TRADE DEMANDS LIBERAL.**

There has been that class of markets this week over which exporters can not be expected to take much interest. Our claim all along has been that when the market was arranged to permanently firm conditions that there would be no trouble in getting satisfactory export demands. But the style of trading this week, in provoking alternately weak and firm conditions, is not provocative of much confidence on the part of foreign markets over the near stability of affairs in this country, while tending as well to fasten faith on the part of these people abroad that their "holding off policy" will at length "fetch prices their way. It has been before remarked that the policy of the foreign buyers has been highly successful up to this season, while this year they thought in the fall months that they had even greater encouragement to pursue it this season than formerly. Looking at the big corn crop and its cheap prices, the more extensive feeding of it to the swine, and the natural disposition among the farmers, by reason of the good prices for the swine and the cheap prices for the corn, to raise hogs to exceptionally good marketable conditions, the foreign buyers have said that at some time in the season, near or remote, the markets in this country would be more in their favor, and that meanwhile they would carry on their buying operations in a very conservative way. It is true that through the fall months they could have contracted ahead at prices much more in their favor than any they are likely to see again in this crop, but now they are waiting for better bargains than it has been possible for them to obtain latterly. There has been a wide difference of opinion as to when the beneficial effects of cheap and abundant corn would show upon the hog supplies, while most ideas have converged to the belief that much before May would full results be shown from the causes indicated. But it would seem as though for several days latterly there was evidence that the hogs were back in the country, and that the farmers waited only an exhibition of strong prices for them to forward more freely. Unquestionably hog receipts have at times been beyond expectations, and have tended to lack of confidence over prices among speculative operators in the products, and through which they have unloaded to depressing the values. The near future of the market will depend more upon hog supplies than upon any other development. Yet at the same time we have considered specula-

tive operations latterly more of a scalping order, and have been at variance in our opinion with many of the operators. In other words we have not looked for some of the outside prices talked of by a good portion of the trade and which were based upon the highly favorable statistical situations, although conceding that the market ought to do somewhat better from the showing of stocks, etc., and the needs of foreign markets, however backward temporarily this foreign demand. And unquestionably it would be easy to bring in this foreign demand with a good grip of the speculative situation in this country to giving out the impression that affairs here were likely to be well supported. This was shown only latterly, or in the brief period of firmness, in which inquiries from the other side were becoming more numerous, with greater disposition shown to buy than had been noted for some time. But this improved tone all disappeared this week on the turn to weakness, and in its place came again the doubt of good conditions here, with the desire to hold off. With every setback to the market the more discouraging the prospects of vigorous export demands. Aside from the question of hog supplies as a factor, it has looked as though any bullish movement latterly was more with a view of scalping, while that the turns to easier prices indulged in were with the same motive, rather than an exhibition of feeling at any time of taking hold of the stuff for a long, strong pull upward. But these scalpers are working more with a desire of taking their profits on the bull side on the later dealings. In any event we do not expect more than small concessions at any time, while we can not help but regard the position as highly favorable for a bull turn at any time, or when the receipts of hogs are less disturbing. Unquestionably, so far as statistics go the hog products are highly favorably situated for a rising market, while with some of the old-time fire and energy, they could be swept to a better range. That the exports are more than 100,000,000 pounds less than last year up to this time, would imply that liberal supplies are needed in Europe; this would take into consideration the materially increased home grown stuff there, while unquestionably the stocks in this country are now burdensome. The present concern is over favorable hog supplies, and it may be said that the course of the market for a few days at least will vary as these swine supplies are liberal or otherwise, while no marked concessions seem probable, and that with any decline the long holders will get out to get in cheaper, against a subsequent improvement which seems among the probabilities. The speculation is more among the regular traders than among the outsiders; indeed, the outsiders are very careful over investments, and their interest may be looked upon as decidedly dull. The home demands are fairly active, necessarily so from a liberal consumption, while indeed, the consumption all over the world is entirely satisfactory at current prices, and where distributors are holding off buying either in this country or Europe, the disposition comes about wholly with a view of waiting for more assured conditions, while an advancing tendency, if indicated as of more than a temporary order, would enliven all demands. In New York, there has been more of a business with exporters in steam and refined lard. The city

cutters have had a good trade in meats at stronger prices, from surrounding markets, while Cuban demands have been fairly good.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week; 4,833 bbls. pork, 15,136,769 lbs. lard, and 19,367,007 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year, 7,091 bbls. pork, 10,878,990 lbs. lard and 15,337,779 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week; 3,000 bbls. pork, 7,167,501 lbs. lard, and 13,749,121 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 3,814 bbls. pork, 8,313,015 lbs. lard and 17,190,615 lbs. meats.

**BEEF HAMS.**—There is very moderate trading and an easy market; car lots quoted at \$20.50.

**BEEF.**—The export demands are moderately active and the home trade wants fair; prices are a little unsettled; city tierced extra India mess at \$18.00@18.50; barreled extra mess at \$10.50@11.00; family at \$12.50@13.00; packet at \$11.50@12.00.

**CANNED MEATS.**—A fairly active business is going on at steady prices; 1-lb. cans at \$1.50@1.75; 2-lb. cans at \$2.50@2.75; 4-lb. cans at \$4.95@5.45; 6-lb. cans at \$8.25@9.00, and 14-lb. cans at \$18.00@21.50.

On Saturday (10) hog receipts, West, 41,000; last year, 48,000. There was little freer buying, with the close of the market at 2 points advance all around. In New York Western steam lard, \$6.35; city lard, \$6.00; refined lard, Continent, \$6.55; S. A., \$6.80; do., reg., 8c; compound lard, 5½@6½c. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$10.75@11.50; city family at \$12.00@12.50; short clear at \$12.00@12.50. In city cut meats, sales of 1,000 pickled shoulders at 6c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6¾@7c; do., 10 lbs. average, 7@7½c; pickled hams at 10@10½c; hogs at 6½@7½c.

Monday, a holiday.

On Tuesday hog receipts West, 81,000; last year, 78,000. There was a firm opening for the products through slightly better prices for the hogs; but weakness set in through heavy selling of the brokers, with very little outside speculation. The close shows declines for the days of 20c for pork and 7 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.30 city lard, \$6.00; refined lard, Continent, at \$6.55; S. A., \$6.80; do., reg., at 8c; compound lard, 5½@6½c.

In pork, sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$10.75@11.50; city family, at \$12.00@12.50; clear, at \$12.00@12.75. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, at 6c; pickled hams, at 10@10½c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6¾@7c; do, 10 lbs. average, 7@7½c. Hogs, at 6½@7½c.

On Wednesday, hog receipts west, 75,000, last year, 103,000. There was an easier market for the products with freer selling and a moderate speculation, with the close showing declines for the day of 7c. for pork and 3 points for lard, while ribs were unchanged. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.30; city lard, \$6.00. Refined lard, continent, \$6.55; S. A., \$6.80; do. kegs, at \$8.00. Compound lard, 5½@6½c. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$10.75@11.50; city family, at \$12.75@13.25; short clear, at \$12.25@13.25. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, at 6c; pickled hams at 10@10½c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 6¾@7c. Hogs at 6½@7½c.

On Thursday, hog receipts West, 75,000; last year, 76,000. The products had better cash demand, chiefly from exporters, and the course of prices was stronger, with the advance for the day 15c for pork, 2@5 points for lard and 5@7 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.32½; city lard, \$5.95. No other changes.

On Friday the changes in prices were slight, opening stronger and varying a little afterwards, with a good undertone, and improving export demand. In New York, city cut meats had a fair sale, with pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 6¾c. and 10 lbs. average, at 7c;

pickled shoulders at 6c.; pickled hams at 10 @10 1/2c. Hogs, 6 1/2 @7c. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$10.70 @11.50. Western steam lard, \$6.30; city lard, \$5.95. Compound lard, 6 1/2 @6 3/4. Refined lard, continent, \$6.00; S. A., \$6.80; do., kegs, \$8.00.

### THE N. K. FAIRBANK CO.'S NEW SOAP PLANT.

It will be highly interesting to the large Eastern connections of the N. K. Fairbank Company to learn that it will have an additional soap plant, and that it will be located close to New York city, in order to meet more quickly the steadily growing demands from the Eastern markets for the manufactured goods of the company. The purchase of a large frontage—about 600 feet—immediately north of W. J. Wilcox Company's works at Guttenberg was made last week, and it seemed to be coincidental with the visit of Mr. James B. McMahon, second vice-president of the company, to this city. It is the intention of the company to begin building operations at the earliest practicable moment, while it is likely that the factory will be erected and in full operation before the close of this calendar year. It is the intention to erect the soap works with the latest all around improvements. No expense will be spared in equipping the plant with every modern convenience and improvement for economical, expeditious and efficient manufacture of the various soap products of the company. The size of the plant is not yet fully determined, but as suggested by the extent of the property purchased it will be of very large capacity, while on account of the water frontage, it will enjoy benefits in the way of receiving, manufacturing and shipping goods that are unequalled. It is the fact that with the location at Guttenberg, close to rail and water privileges, that the large and steadily enlarging demands for the N. K. Fairbank Company's products from the Eastern sources of consumption will be expeditiously satisfied, while, enabling its Western plants to work promptly buying orders from points close to their location. The Eastern business of the N. K. Fairbank Company has assumed mam-

moth proportions within the last two years, and has necessitated the extra large plant, for its quicker accommodation, while the enterprise and progressiveness which have characterized the management of the Fairbank business will be further, or additionally, carried on here, and will be quite a stimulation to affairs all around.

### South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 13, 1900.

Heavy receipts of cattle Monday at all points had the effect of depreciating values, but the decline was very light here, the general market being weak to 10c. lower, while Eastern and Southern markets were off 10 to 15c. To-day receipts were again liberal and, while there was an easier feeling on the ordinary grades of Westerns, the trade was steady to strong on the desirable Westerns and natives. A few cattle are selling better than \$5.25, but it must be understood that it now requires pretty good kinds of cattle to sell better than even money on this or any other market, as they are the quality which was selling at \$5.75 and \$6.00 during the high period. The market on butchers' stock has fluctuated somewhat during the past week, but values have rallied until now they are near the high point of ten days ago. Stock cattle of all weights are 10 to 15c. lower than a week ago, and the trade is not very brisk, the blizzard yesterday causing much dulness. Veals are at the high point and in strong demand. Native steers are quotable at \$4.10 to \$5.40; good to choice, \$5.50 to \$5.85; Texas and Westerns, \$3.60 to \$5.35; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$4.60; bulls and stags, \$2.00 to \$4.75; yearlings and calves, \$4.00 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$4.75; veals, \$4.50 to \$7.50.

The market on sheep and lambs has been gaining strength regardless of the declines of elsewhere. The demand is far in excess of the supply. Lambs are now selling at \$6.00 to \$7.00; yearlings, \$5.00 to \$5.75; sheep and yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.35; ewes, \$3.85 to \$4.85. Saturday 73-pound Colorado lambs sold at \$6.90 and since then the market has advanced 10 to 15c.

The hog market continues to lead all Western points and shoppers are responding liberally, the receipts for the year showing a net gain of 34,000. However, packers could use many more and still keep the market in the lead. Sales to-day ranged from \$4.75 to \$4.90, with the bulk at \$4.80 to \$4.85.

The Nebraska State Board of Transportation has rescinded the carload order of live stock and paved the way for a hearing to be held on an order reducing rates on cattle 10 per cent., and on hogs 5 per cent.

### Answers to Correspondents.

H. F.'S SONS, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The melting points of the various substances asked will be found in "Wiley's Agricultural Chemistry" or in "Benedict & Lewkowitsch's Oils, Fats and Waxes." The hardness or titre of the various substances are tallow, 42.5; lard, 38.0; oleo stearine, 51; lard stearine, 44; tallow stearine, 46; oleo oil, 38. Tallow oil, lard oil and corn oil are all of very low titre. The above is generally what is required in a commercial way, but, of course, the degrees of hardness vary considerably according to the methods and material used in the manufacture of the various products.

W. & CO., EVANSVILLE, IND.—In boiling hams they will shrink more when recently smoked. Regarding temperature, do not boil the water at all but allow the hams to cook in hot water until they are sufficiently cooked. Allow the hams to cool in the water in which they have been cooked. If we had more details of your exact procedure in the whole boiling, shrinkage, etc., we could give you more explicit directions.

### DAMAGE TO ITALY'S OLIVE CROP.

Alarming reports have come from Rome, Italy, about the failure of the olive crop in the southern provinces. The disaster has been caused by the ravages of what is termed the "oil-fly." After the insect has got in its insidious work, the olives fall from the tree to the ground before they are ripe. It is estimated that the loss thus caused will amount to 20 per cent. of the total value of the crop.

Schedules of the Acme Soap Company, of 23 Pearl street, New York, show liabilities \$21,374 and assets \$241, in accounts. Of the liabilities, \$16,605 is due to Robert E. Irwin, of Glen Ridge, N. J., for cash loaned and salary as president.

Judgment has been secured against the Hondur-American Cattle, Agricultural and Colonization Company, by Henry J. Uderitz, for \$1,076.

### COMING EVENTS.

1900.

February 19.—National convention of Creamery Butter Makers, at Lincoln, Neb.

March 6.—Panhandle Live Stock Association meets at Canadian, Tex.

March 13.—Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, annual meeting, Fort Worth, Tex.

Dec. 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

Eureka Harness Oil is the best preservative of new leather and the best renovator of old leather. It oils, softens, blackens and protects. Use

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This Packing is to be used Exclusively for Packing

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### NATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE AND RAILROAD RATES.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the executive committee of The National Live Stock Exchange, Chicago, held Feb. 13:

Whereas, The National Live Stock Exchange recognizes. That as the safeguard afforded by free competition is being gradually eliminated, the public has greater need than ever of effective governmental regulation of railroad rates;

That the natural competition among carriers has become minimized by the growing centralization of railroads into large systems dominated by a few financial interests;

That certain court decisions have practically made the Inter-State Commerce Law nugatory and has shorn the Inter-State Commerce Commission of any adequate powers or proper supervision over railroad rates and charges;

That Congress has too long deferred action on this important matter; and

Whereas, There is now pending in Congress a bill to amend an act entitled "An Act to Regulate Commerce," known as Senate bill No. 1,439, which seeks to correct the defects in the present law and give to the Inter-State Commerce Commission adequate power to fix rates, correct preferences and discriminations and make their decisions of legal significance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That The National Live Stock Exchange, representing the live stock industry of this country, endorse said Senate bill No. 1,439, and urge upon Congress the importance of its early and favorable consideration of this much needed legislation.

The Executive Committee of The National Live Stock Exchange.

By W. H. Thompson, Jr., President.

Attest: C. W. Baker, Secretary.

### RESOLUTIONS AGAINST UNJUST CLASS LEGISLATION.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the executive committee of The National Live Stock Exchange, Chicago, held the 13th day of February, 1900:

Resolved, That in the interest of justice and fair competition between two principal food products of our country, in which producer and consumer are alike interested, and as opponents of class legislation, The National Live Stock Exchange hereby solemnly protests against the enactment of oleomargarine bill, known as House Bill No. 6, directed

against the vital interests of the laboring classes and others.

It believes our national law makers owe it to our producers and consumers, to our commercial interests in this and other countries, to the country as a whole and to themselves, that before action is taken on any oleomargarine bills calculated to impose unjust and unwarranted restrictions on its manufacture and sale, in the matter of taxation or coloring, or in any way proposing to cripple the industry, that they, through a select committee of their number, cause a critical investigation to be made of the methods employed in the manufacture of oleomargarine, of the ingredients of which it is composed, of its wholesomeness as a food product, of its right to exist as one of the leading commercial industries, unhampered by unnecessary, uncalled for and prohibitive taxation and other unwarranted restrictions;

Resolved, That we hereby extend to any legislative body considering oleomargarine legislation, an invitation to make such investigation through a committee of its own members, with the request that if after such information is satisfactorily and officially obtained it shall appear to such committee that oleomargarine is a legitimate article of commerce and a wholesome article of diet, they shall in their report recommend that no coloring restrictions or taxes be imposed, except such as shall apply also to the manufacture and sale of its only competitor, butter, thereby permitting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine under such safeguards as the Federal Government may see fit to impose to insure its being sold on its merits.

The Executive Committee of The National Live Stock Exchange.

By W. H. Thompson, Jr., President.

Attest: C. W. Baker, Secretary.

### THE LIVE STOCK CENSUS.

An appropriation having been made by Congress for the expense of taking a classified census of the live stock in the United States, President Springer, of the National Live Stock Association, has commissioned Secretary C. F. Martin to met L. G. Powers, statistician for the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and arrange for the work at once.

Secretary Martin left Denver on this mission last week. The live stock census will be of great value to the breeders of all sorts of live stock as well as to the packing industry.

The Government's conclusion to take this

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Home Dressed Beef, Mutton,  
Lamb, Veal and Pork.

WILLIAM SCHLICHER.  
PETER SCHLICHER.

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TRENTON, N. J.

census is the result of the agitation to that end commenced by the National Live Stock Association in convention in Denver one year ago last January.

### SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

The bids opened by the Commissary Department at the Army Building, New York city, for the monthly subsistence supplies, disclosed the following:

Edward C. Hazard.—Salmon, 26c per tin; sardines, 18½c per tin; olive oil, 45c per quart. John J. Ward.—Oysters, 7¼c per lb.; beef tongue, 50c and 63c per tin; bone turkey, 35½c per tin; salmon, 21½c, per 2-lb. tin; cheese, 13¼c per lb.; ham, deviled, 19½c; malted milk, 36½c. A. S. Blackledge.—Ham, deviled, 16c per tin. Smith & Co.—Deviled ham, 19½c per tin. S. H. Schubarth.—Deviled ham, 16½c per tin. A. Kidd.—Bacon, issue, 12.60c per tin; deviled ham, 7½c per can; boneless pigs feet, 18½c per can; soup, chicken, 14c per can; ox tail soup, 14 7-12c per can; beef tongue, 70 5-6c per can; roast mutton, 20c per can; veal, 15½c per can. Chas. W. Long.—Flour, spring wheat, \$4.19 per barrel; winter wheat, \$3.90 per barrel. Arthur L. Degraff.—Salmon, 9¼c per tin; clam chowder, 15c per can. Jas. Moore, Jr.—Butter, 33c per lb. Michigan Condensed Milk Co.—Milk, 8¼c per can. Chas. F. Matilage.—Mess pork, light, \$11 per bbl.; salt beef, \$10.20 per bbl.; mackerel, \$13.90 per bbl.; beans, imported, 3.13c per lb.; American, 3.16c per lb.; salmon, \$10.49 per bbl.

\* The option granted the Eastern capitalists by Harry West, local manager of the packing-house property at Des Moines, Ia., has expired and the Eastern people have informed Mr. West that they have decided to make no packinghouse investment this year, so the property is still in the market.

The Newark Colored Leather Company, of Newark, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture leather. Capital, \$100,000. Corporators: E. J. Rickert, S. G. Williams and others.

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WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,  
RIALTO BUILDING.

## Chicago Live Stock Review.

**CATTLE.**—That the country is more or less panicky on the immediate cattle situation there is no room to doubt. Advice from central markets to the producing and feeding sections for the last month have been to hold back all cattle that were immature as much as possible as conditions in channels of outlet, both domestic and foreign were not favorable to liberal supplies. But, as is generally the case on a long continued declining market no amount of advice could check the sending forward of cattle in all conditions. In fact, the long drawn-out declining market has rather had a tendency to stimulate a rush to get in before the market struck bottom.

The current week has shown no tendency to let up in the number of cattle being sent in, nor has there been any let-up in the tendency toward lower prices for the general run of beef cattle. In fact, at the present writing the market for all classes of steers, except choice feeders, is unevenly 10¢ to 25¢ lower than at close of business the previous week and at the declines it would be difficult to imagine a more unsatisfactory condition of trade than prevailed on middle days of the week. At time of last writing the cheaper grades of steers were selling with more freedom than were the choice fully fat heavy kinds, but continued heavy receipts of common and medium grades and a little more free Eastern demand for the good kinds has worked a reversal of this condition and the hardest sellers are now the cheap and medium priced offerings.

During the week there have not been half a dozen sales as high as \$6 per hundred weight, comparatively few above \$5.60 and bulk of good to choice medium to strong weight steers have sold between \$4.75 and \$5.40, plenty of pretty decent dressed beef cattle around \$4.40 and light weight of common to fair quality at \$4 to around \$4.25.

While the market for beef cattle continues on a downward trend there is a brisk call for good qualified feeders and prices hold fairly firm, ranging between \$4.25 to \$4.65, with choice selected lots up to \$4.85. Common and thin stock cattle continue to sell slowly and at low prices.

The butcher market broke badly on Monday, but has since held about steady with bulk of fat cows and heifers selling between \$3.25 to \$3.80, but strictly choice up to around and over \$4.25. Cannery in fair demand at firm prices.

Texas cattle have been coming in fairly liberal numbers. Market is somewhat easier than a week ago with bulk of steers selling between \$4.00 to \$4.60.

**HOGS.**—The February movement of hogs is running considerably ahead of figures of last year at this market; the showing for 12 market days of the present month was 382,000 and for the corresponding 12 days of same month last year the total was 332,141, an increase of about 50,000 in favor of the present month. For the current week the number arriving here is not notably different compared with the previous week.

The market has been carrying a good healthy look with prices close to a \$5 basis, but a sharp break in provision prices early in the week was followed by a slump of 10¢ to 15¢ from prices current at the close of last week and supplies have not been bought up as closely from day to day as they were

a short time ago. On Monday there was a fair representation of sales at \$5 for good smooth butcher weights with a top for heavy at \$5.05 and the bulk of all offerings going between \$4.90 and \$5. From this there was a reaction until on Wednesday the bulk of all hogs on offer sold between \$4.85 and \$4.95 with \$4.97½ practically the top and 5,000 left in first hands at the close of business that day.

Although there are not many finished heavy weight hogs coming the general quality is such as to indicate plenty of hogs in the country, and reports from shippers from all sections are mostly that there is an abundant supply of young hogs in the producing sections with little or no cholera.

Eastern shippers are taking a fairly liberal number, double what they were a few weeks ago.

There are very few little 100 to 120-lb. pigs coming and they are selling well up toward bacon prices.

**SHEEP.**—Supplies of sheep and lambs have not been quite as heavy as for the previous week, but the percentage of lambs has been rather larger. Bulk of these supplies are coming from the Western feed yards, comparatively few natives coming. Demand is good as a rule, but, while sheep have been gradually working to a higher level, there has been a very perceptibly weaker turn in prices for lambs and they are 10¢ to 15¢ lower than at high point. Prime handy weight sheep sell as high as \$5.75, good to choice heavy mixed and ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.35; yearlings, \$6.00 to \$6.35; good to choice lambs, \$6.50 to \$7.00; with a top of \$7.30 for the week. No shorn stock or Colorado lambs coming to speak of. Colorados will not get started freely before March.

## Chicago Live Stock Notes.

During the last week 34,505 hogs were shipped from here, against 35,083 the preceding week and 39,468 the corresponding week last year.

For week of Feb. 7, 5,169 cars of livestock were received, against 4,769 cars the preceding week and 5,147 cars the corresponding week last year.

Monday, Feb. 11, 1895, Chicago received 74,551 hogs, being the largest day's receipts on record. The record at Kansas City for a day is 26,408, with 20,684, the largest day's receipts for Omaha.

The hogs received last week averaged 226 pounds, against the same week the preceding week, 231 pounds a month ago, 250 pounds two months ago, 224 pounds a year ago, 228 pounds two years ago and 240 pounds three years ago.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 44,400; Anglo-American, 15,100; Boyd & Lunham, 6,700; Chicago, 8,300; Continental, 9,800; Hammond, 5,400; International, 12,100; Lipton, 8,900; Morris, 7,700; Swift, 28,400; Viles & Robbins, 15,000; butchers, 8,500.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 16,728; hogs, 34,553; sheep, 6,284; against 13,407 cattle; 35,083 hogs, 3,821 sheep the previous week; 11,280 cattle, 38,014 hogs, 3,775 sheep the corresponding week of 1899; 19,848 cattle, 39,192 hogs, 10,701 sheep the corresponding week of 1898.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 51,000; hogs, 194,790; sheep, 67,258; against 45,518 cattle, 158,036 hogs, 77,496 sheep the previous week; 38,907 cattle, 148,711 hogs, 83,553 sheep the corresponding week of 1899; 50,798 cattle, 186,054 hogs, 67,992 sheep the corresponding week of 1898.

Thus far this year hogs have averaged about \$4.65 per 100 lbs., against \$3.70 the corresponding period of 1899. For the twelve months of 1899 the average was \$4.05. The

average for 1896 was \$3.50, the lowest on record. The average for 1882 was \$7.65, the highest yearly average on record. In 1893 the average was \$6.60, and in 1894, \$3.90 was the average for twelve months.

## RANGE OF PRICES.

### SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	11.02½	11.15	11.02½	11.12½
July	11.10	11.17½	11.10	11.17½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.15
July	6.20	6.22½	6.20	6.22½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.05	6.07½	6.05	6.07½
July	6.07½	..	..	6.07½

### MONDAY, FEB. 12.

Holiday—no session.

### TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	11.10	11.12½	10.90	10.92½
July	11.12½	11.17½	10.97½	10.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.12½	6.12½	6.07½	6.07½
July	6.22½	6.22½	6.15	6.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.05	6.07½	5.97½	5.97½
July	6.05	6.07½	6.00	6.00

### WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.35	10.92½	10.85	10.87½
July	10.90	10.97½	10.90	10.92½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.02½	6.07½	6.02½	6.05
July	6.12½	6.15	6.12½	6.12½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.97½	6.00	5.95	5.97½
July	6.00	6.02½	5.97½	6.00

### THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	10.90	11.00	10.82½	11.00
July	10.95	11.02½	10.87½	11.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.02½	6.07½	6.00	6.07½
July	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.95	6.05	5.92½	6.02½
July	5.95	6.05	5.95	6.05

### FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
May	11.00	11.05	10.90	10.95
July	11.07½	11.07½	10.92½	10.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.07½	6.10	6.02½	6.05
July	6.15	6.15	6.12½	6.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.02½	6.02½	5.97½	6.02½
July	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.02½

## Chicago Provision Market.

Provision prices last week reached the highest point of this winter's advance. That rally was based on the firmness abroad and the improved cash demand, and especially from the comparatively small stocks. The showing of the world's lard supply started the February strength, and the market was helped along by the statement showing 161,000,000 lbs. less product of all kinds at the Western points than a year ago. The hog receipts are now equal to last year's, and it is expected from this forward the arrivals will equal those of 1899. It is even anticipated that within thirty or sixty days the hog arrivals will begin to show ahead of 1899. But the packing so far is considerably over 1,000,000 hogs short of the corresponding period of last year. The consumption is fully equal to last year's and probably better. It is expected the Southern demand will be stimulated this spring by the high price of cotton. This week a good reaction in prices set in. Lent is too close at hand to expect much advance, though, of course, the receipts of hogs will cut quite a large figure in this. That the receipts of hogs will be heavier from now on, there seems no reason to doubt, as farmers have had lots of time in which to fatten their stock, and besides we should expect larger receipts, if for no other reason than we did not get anything like the number we should have got in January, because of the extremely bad conditions in which the country roads were. Now, however, the roads are in good condition, and it is easy for the farmer to reach the railroads and market his hogs. Some of the most prominent men in the trade are still bullish, while



others quite as prominent are pronounced bears. The price of hogs is still too high for the packer to cut up and make a profit. Some means should be found to prevent the existence of such a state of affairs, and packers could very well beat down hog prices, if they only cared to come to some agreement amongst themselves. Nothing would be easier. As to the tremendous advance in hog prices, a paragraph in our Chicago Live Stock Notes which gives a comparative statement of this year's prices and last year's, sufficiently shows. Such a condition of affairs as now exists in the hog market is an anomaly, and there is absolutely no sense in it. In a speculative sense provisions are now good property. If bought on breaks and sold on bulges good money can be made on the market.

### Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Those who know most about the new plan of the revision of rules committee for the transfer of Board of Trade memberships say that when it is thoroughly understood it will meet with the approbation rather than the opposition of the exchange members. A gentleman thoroughly acquainted with this proposed change says: "The committee's proposition will make it possible for any retiring member of the exchange to get \$1,000 for his certificate. Any new member will be compelled to pay the exchange for his certificate \$2,500. That looks at first glance inequitable, and it would be if there was to be any permanency in this relationship between the asking price for a membership and the price at which the exchange would retire its membership. But there is no expectation that these prices will hold this ratio. The plan of the committee will soon lead to the accumulation of a fund, and just as soon as it is possible to do it the price at which the Exchange will retire its memberships will be advanced, and just as soon as possible the price which the exchange will pay its retiring members will be made the same as the price which it requires new members to pay. There is no intention either of making the asking price only \$2,500. If the commission rule is passed upon and maintained and if proper care is taken in the admission of new members there is no reason why the Exchange should not in time advance its asking price to \$5,000, and there is no reason either why in time the retiring member of the Exchange should not be able to get for his membership \$5,000. It only depends upon the success with which the Board of

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Trade is managed and the favor with which efforts to raise the standard are met. Members should bear in mind that only a few weeks ago Board of Trade memberships were going at \$850, and not so very long ago at \$600. They are now up around \$2,000, merely because there is an impression that the efforts of the committee now at work on the rules will meet with the favor of the members and result in a much sounder administration of the affairs of the Exchange. It is probable that the membership will bear this in mind and probably receive with favor the proposals of the committee, which really have already resulted in a doubling of the value of their certificates of membership."

Messrs. Milmine, Bodman & Co. have leased two ground floor offices in the Board of Trade Building, the one formerly occupied by Messrs. Barrett, Farnum & Co., and also the one now occupied by the settling clerks. The concern will add a stock and bond department, having purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange.

Board of Trade memberships which last year went kiting and sold as high as \$2,000 have dropped in price. On Wednesday of this week memberships sold for \$1,500, and it looks as if they will be down to \$1,200 before the month is out.

D. D. Booth, general manager of the Plankinton Packing Company, of Milwaukee, was a visitor to the Board of Trade on Wednesday.

Patrick Cudahy, president of Cudahy Bros. Packing Company, of Cudahy, Wis., was on the floor on Wednesday, renewing old acquaintances.

The Agricultural Department has announced that it will issue no figures as to the number of hogs in the country, until after the census account is in, which is a good many months off.

Eight new members were admitted to the Board of Trade at the Directors' meeting on Tuesday.

A convention of grain exchanges in the country met in Chicago on Tuesday and Wednesday. The principal business before the convention was the bucket shop question, and the drawing up of a rule making a minimum commission.

### Friday's Closings.

COTTONSEED OIL.—With New Orleans at its current prices, the New York market for prime yellow ought to be 39½¢@40¢, and,

indeed, with crude in tanks at 32¢, at the Southeast, at which it has sold, and further bid, the deduction is equally clear of a 39½¢@40¢ market here. But the fact remains that trading is quiet here for the moment, and if any effort is made to sell not more than 38½¢ can be made, but the principal holders would not sell at that price. The market here would be very sensitive to export demand, and this may come at any time, since Marseilles is now buying lard, and is manifesting some little interest over it, after a long period of inaction. Besides, the French market has had a large buying order here for tallow this week, or for 2,000 tierces at 5½¢, which was an advance, but as it could not touch it under 5½¢, failed to make the trade.

OLEO STEARINE.—Sales of 50,000 lbs. city at 6½¢.

TALLOW.—The buying order for 2,000 tierces city, which was on French account, at 5½¢, has been held in subjection, if not withdrawn, because of the advanced price to 5½¢ asked. City in hogheads has 5½¢ bid, and is still held to 5½¢, but is quiet because of the firmer prices this week. The contract deliveries to the home trade went in at 5½¢.

### LONDON HIDE AND LEATHER CONDITIONS.

The London hide and leather market conditions are firm and stocks are very light. In leather this market has a strong demand for butts and bends. The supply of dressing hides is very short. The demand for calfskins is very strong. There is even a good inquiry for American sides of lower qualities. The foreign supplies for last week came chiefly from the United States with a fair number from South America. As a general condition, prices are again easier with a quieter tendency.

### ENGLAND SHORT ON FAT CATTLE.

There is a great scarcity of fat cattle for slaughterhouse purposes in England. The well known hand-fed, prime variety of beefs is hard to get hold of and medium grade meats of the home variety are becoming more and more prevalent at British abattoirs. Much of this, it is claimed, is due to the late drouths and the failure, to some extent, of the turnip crops in Great Britain.

This, added to the shortage of prime beef cattle in Canada, should give a better tone to the American fresh beef export trade.

R. W. Caldwell.

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## KANSAS CITY.

## Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 14, 1900.

The receipts for past week, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City .....	31,748	59,489	19,366
Same week, 1899 ..	26,663	59,328	15,290
Same week, 1898 ..	32,184	85,375	21,362
Same week, 1897 ..	33,042	63,184	20,400
Chicago .....	51,500	196,500	69,200
Omaha .....	12,800	27,400	18,700
St. Louis .....	13,500	43,800	4,100
St. Joseph .....	5,200	23,000	4,000
Kansas City .....	31,700	59,500	19,400

Total past week ..	114,700	350,200	115,400
Previous week ..	113,200	317,500	119,500
Same week, 1899 ..	94,400	296,200	121,200

## Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Packing Co. ..	4,986	23,782	3,795
Swift and Company ..	6,394	17,118	8,503
S. & S. Co. ....	5,357	2,521	3,325
Fowler Son & Co. ..	172	10,812	...
Huddy Bros. ....	245	...	...
Small butchers ....	170	242	257

Total past week ..	17,234	54,475	15,880
Previous week ..	17,334	58,487	14,226
Same week, 1899 ..	14,543	56,506	13,464

**CATTLE.**—On Thursday the stormy weather delayed the shipments of cattle so that better prices than for first three days the order of the day. The best cattle of about 1,670 lbs. average sold at \$5.70. Next day the supply was larger and the price was accordingly lowered; the week's decline say 10¢ to 15¢ per 100 lbs. During the entire week the plain, medium and light weight cattle were slow—exporters were wanted, but only a few were on the market, and the best price paid was \$5.70. The bulk of the natives ranged at a price from \$4.60 to \$5.00. The Western fed steers showing good flesh, ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.50. Light weight cows and heifers were in good demand, some choice light weight heifers ranged from \$3.90 to \$4.25. Some few 570 lbs. average sold as high as \$4.50; a bunch of 67, weighing 674 lbs. average, at \$4.05. Heavy cows and heifers for the week ranged say from \$3.25 to \$3.85. Some range cattle, though branded, were just as good as the natives offered and steers sold at \$5.40; to be sure they were not very numerous. Some 1,185 lbs. average sold at \$4.85, but a pretty good steer sold from \$4.25 to \$4.50. Some range fed Texas steers, 1,188 lbs. average, sold as high as \$4.50, however, \$4.20 was by far a more popular price. Towards the close of the week there were few quarantine Texas offered, some 1,000 lbs. average sold at \$4.25, but the more popular price was about \$3.87½. Some cows, 980 lbs. average, sold at \$3.35, yet a great many of them sold at \$2.50. Some bulls, 1,340 lbs., sold at \$3.10. A bunch of 46 head of Western bulls sold at \$2.85. A couple bunches of Louisiana heifers sold from \$2.50 to \$3.00. The stocker and feeder trade was a little better than the previous week; the break in prices the week before induced a good many purchasers to come

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to the market and the better offerings were very soon picked up. The common run, however, sold at a loss from 25¢ to 50¢ per 100 lbs. We sent back to the country last week 337 cars, containing 11,713 head, against 273 cars for previous week and 243 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The shipments of fat cattle to the seaboard amounted to 61 cars—43 to New York and 18 to Philadelphia; the previous week 100 cars, and the corresponding week one year ago 107 cars. The outside purchasers of cattle headed by Cudahy, who sent 1,021 cattle to Omaha; Schwarzschild shipped 749, Kraus 334, Hall 485, Armour 224, Balling 134, Swift 151, with Michael 129.

This week opened, Monday's receipts 7,500. There was a small Eastern demand for some of the heavy cattle, but there were few of such on the market. The general run opened in a sluggish manner, and the decline stood from 5¢ to 15¢ per 100 lbs. on most of the grades offered, though the supply of cows and heifers not large, yet still the buyers were bearish, and while they insisted that there was no decline, the sellers of such estimated their loss to be from 10¢ to 15¢ per 100 lbs. While some fancy light bulls sold as high as \$4.00, still the bulk—and they were a very good pattern—sold from \$3.25 to \$3.50. There were very few well finished cattle offered among the range cattle. A few Eastern orders, but not of such volume as to make a strong feeling; the packers were bearing and the sales fully 5¢ to 10¢ per 100 lbs. lower. A bunch of 213 head of Texas sold for \$4.75. A bunch of 201 Western steers sold at \$4.90, but some very good Western steers sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50. A few Western cows sold at \$3.50. The Quarantine Texas for this time of the year fairly well supplied. The best steers offered, 1,041 lbs. average, sold at \$4.40, while a few Texas cows of specially good feed sold as high as \$4.00, still a good many changed hands from \$3.50 to \$2.75. A bunch of 40 Texas bulls, 1,063 lbs. average, sold at \$3.05, which was about a representative sale. Tuesday's receipts, 7,000. As the supply was smaller than expected, it enabled the sellers to score a point of, say, 5¢ to 10¢ on most grades. Cows and heifers were in short supply, but while the market was firmer there was no noticeable advance. Stockers and feeders were firmer and any good offerings commanded ready sales.

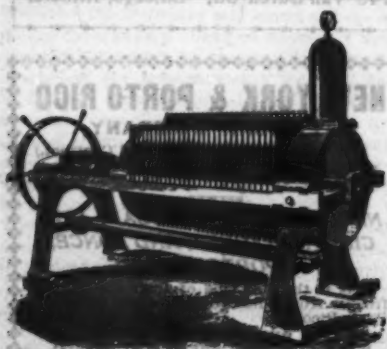
**HOGS.**—The market last week closed with a very pleasing announcement to the sellers of hogs: a higher range of prices by 15¢ than that of the former week. On Thursday

the speculators were early in the market, so that the packers were forced to pay for heavy hogs from \$4.70 to \$4.85; mixed packing to prime medium, \$4.67½ to \$4.72½; the top for the day \$4.85, with bulk \$4.67½ to \$4.75. These speculators on Friday again were ready buyers; when the packers came in they thought were in a position to demand an advance of 10¢ per 100 lbs.; the packers were slow at such a figure, but advanced their prices from 5¢ to 7½¢ per 100 lbs.; so that the tops stood for the day \$4.90, with bulk \$4.75 to \$4.85, being the highest price paid for hogs so far this winter. Next day being Saturday, the speculators knew it was a bad time to show their hand, so that the packers had a full field, and tried to hammer the prices down 5¢, but they failed and a compromise of 2½¢ less effected, so that the tops stood \$4.80½, with bulk \$4.72½ to \$4.82½. A good shipping demand helped out prices, wonderfully, and some 4,475 head sent forward to other markets.

On Monday the receipts 7,445 and at the high prices the speculators were very cautious in their acting. The shipping demand was not very brisk, so that the packers were enabled to handle themselves by 2½¢ decline. The tops standing \$4.85, with bulk \$4.70 to \$4.80. They also had their way pretty much with light hogs and pigs, which declined from 5¢ to 15¢ per 100 lbs. On Tuesday the receipts, 12,584. The speculators went into the market early and paid from 5¢ to 10¢, higher than the day before, but they got badly left, as far as the packers were concerned. The packers were slow in coming in and forced the speculators to sell at a loss of from 5¢ to 7½¢ on some lots. The top for the day stood \$4.87½, with bulk \$4.72½ to \$4.80.

**SHEEP.**—During the entire week it was a good market, strong prices and the receipts not at all satisfactory from the packers' point of view, and in fact a good many cars of the receipts were sent direct to Swift's slaughter pens, the same coming from the numerous feeding pens which Swift has scattered through the country. Towards the close of the week among the sales may be noticed 481 Western lambs, 74 lbs. average, \$6.65. A bunch of 197 Western lambs 78 lbs. average, bunch of 220 Western yearlings 69 lbs. average, \$5.65. A bunch of 674 New Mexican wethers, 93 lbs. average, \$5.15. The stocker and feeder trade was good, the only trouble being such few offerings.

On Monday this week, the receipts 6,136. And some of the cars again went to Swift's pens. Among the sales may be noticed: 200 Western lambs, 81 lbs. average, \$6.75; 241 Western lambs 72 lbs. average, \$6.60; 688 of 67 lbs. average, at \$6.50; 982 Western wethers, 93 lbs. average, \$5.20; 460 Colorado ewes, 93 lbs. average, \$4.80; 246 Western ewes, 90 lbs. average, \$4.40. The receipts on Tuesday 2,572 being so small, they commanded a slightly better price than Monday's prices. A bunch of Western lambs 78 lbs. average, sold at \$6.85, which was the best price obtained on this market for some time.



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## LIVESTOCK SECURITIES.

Mr. A. E. de Rieles, of Colorado, read a paper on "Livestock Securities" before the National Livestock convention. It was in part as follows:

The basis of all business is confidence. In these times 75 per cent. of all transactions are carried on on borrowed capital, while the forms of business are in great variety in a multitude of hands. The great volume of money is centered in the large cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia; and further west, in Chicago, St. Louis, etc.; also that in London, Paris and Berlin. The livestock industry is one that requires considerable sums of money. You all know that there is a wide difference to-day in the value of cattle and sheep through sections of the Southwest, just as there is a difference in the risk of wintering stock cattle among the hay stacks of the Colorado valleys as compared with running them out on the ranges of the Dakotas. And conditions are so unlike in various parts of the Northwest that to have all the livestock classed under the same hazard of winter loss would be a manifest injustice. Capital in New York, Boston or London has not been able to find a correct ready value for the livestock in various sections, which has the effect of making the standard of value the poorest stock that a section produced, and has classed all stock under the most hazardous risk. This condition has been largely responsible for the creation of the livestock commission business; that is, its money-lending side, and to the men engaged in that line is largely due the better understanding now existing between the producer of livestock and capital. The commission man is the appraiser is nearer to the actual security, knows personally the borrower, knows the local conditions that exist where the livestock is located, and, in fact, is the attorney for both parties. I think it is safe to say that the livestock commission firms of Chicago alone are endorsers and have out to-day not less than one hundred millions of dollars on livestock paper.

The integrity of the owner enters into all securities. The ease that livestock can be moved from place to place enters into its hazard as a security.

I have never had a customer in the West, an actual raiser and producer of livestock, who did anything dishonest. I do not believe there is a more honorable body of men in the world than the actual growers of livestock in the West.

High rates of interest have done almost as much harm as hard winters. It is not possible to get the greatest benefits for a customer unless the property is made the basis of the security. The big banks will tell you that they have perfect confidence in the borrower, his integrity and ability, but they

want back of that an actual valuable security, so, in case of death, change in laws, panics, wars, or other incidents common to a country, they can have something to show for their dollars other than a signature. In the last year the good times and high prices have drifted money into many small banks of the country towns. I believe that national banks should be permitted to organize with much less capital than the law now permits, so as to encourage the organization of these institutions in small places (at home and near at hand) where the stockman can find help where he is known. Such performance as the Gillett deal has hurt every man in the business, whether he is a producer, buyer or commission man.

## EFFECT OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR ON THE CATTLE INDUSTRY OF THE U. S.

Col. Ike T. Pryor of Texas. His address before the National Livestock convention in Fort Worth, Jan. 16-20, was upon the "Effect of the Spanish-American War on the Cattle Industry of the United States." It was in part as follows:

During the period of extreme low prices and light consumption the great packing establishments of this country continued to buy a large percentage of the cattle that went to the market centers, canning or preserving that which could not be disposed of as dressed beef. Had it not been for their liberal purchases in point of numbers, cattle would have sold much lower than they did and these same packers had great difficulty in finding a profitable market for even this low-priced meat, which caused a great amount of it to be stored in this and European countries.

This large demand came so suddenly and so positively on the country that the bears lost complete control of the market, which fact the producers were quick to realize and take advantage of. Added to the increased demand for beef came an influx of money into the great beef-producing States, seeking investments through the banks located at the four great market centers, cattle paper being eagerly sought by these banking institutions; as proof of this fact find the increase of bank deposits in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City alone reaching near the one hundred million mark within the past two years. The data from St. Joseph and Omaha I was unable to secure.

This condition of affairs gave strength and permanency to the cattle market that could hardly have been realized under a reverse condition. With ample money with which to hold and mature the beef crop of the country, came a great increase in the demand. With a shortage of beef, the result could not be other than a general advance in values all along the line from the range animal to the

finished, prime bullock. In 1898 canners responded more readily, and increased more rapidly than did dressed beef; but in 1899 dressed beef increased in price more rapidly than canners, re-establishing the usual difference between the selling price of the two classes, and has far exceeded the expectation of the most sanguine, until the gap in the selling price of a steer fit only for a canner and one suited for dressed beef is indeed wide.

The ranchmen in the beef-producing section of the United States held to their female stock, which was ready sale at extravagant prices, a cow bringing more than a beef.

To-day we are confronted with a large shortage of beef; we cannot draw on the Middle States to help stock our depleted Western ranges, for they have none to spare. Texas, the great cattle "incubator" of the West and Northwest, is several million cattle short of the "high water mark." Our demand, both foreign and domestic, is greater than ever before in the history of this country. Our facilities, both in point of transportation to the market centers and the disposition of the beef after arriving there, are well nigh perfect. The range cattlemen can not look to any other source to restock their depleted ranges, than to await patiently for the natural increase from their own herds to fill the vacuum. A beef can be raised and matured in this country at a cost that will defy competition from our neighbors on the north (Canada); and again, inferior grades of cattle are becoming less sought after, which is a barrier when added to the tariff, that makes it almost prohibitory on Mexican cattle. To my mind it is very clear that we will have a long series of high prices, with the exception of occasional breaks, caused by outside influences, such as panics in the money market. We can not and will not have a decline in prices that will continue for any length of time, until we again reach the point of over-production, and when the demand, as at present, exceeds the supply, the over-production period is in the dim, distant future, and the outlook is certainly very encouraging for the cattle producer.

Do not become excited. Deal carefully and conservatively. Clean up occasionally all your debts and see how you stand. By doing this you will not only strengthen your individual credit, but that of the entire business. Mark my words, the day of excessive loans to cattlemen who never clean up their debts, but go in deeper each year, has passed. I predict for the year 1900 a general cleaning up, and woe unto him who will be unable to stand the pressure, and who can not respond to the call of his banker or commission house to liquidate his indebtedness. This may have its effect on the cattle business, especially on range and stock cattle. Why should we expect to borrow on our cattle up to their full

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value when other good collaterals only command 50 to 75 per cent as a basis of loan?

Perhaps the cattle industry of the United States would have received the same favorable impulse had the Spanish-American war never occurred, but it is, nevertheless, true that this conflict brought to a rapid termination a condition which was inevitable, and it has been the means of advancing the interests of the cattle industry very many points at a period at least two years in advance of what would have taken place had not the Spanish-American war occurred. And again, something might have transpired during that time which would have defeated the natural advantage that the business was entitled to, and caused us to accept a lower scale of prices for our beef. Natural conditions as regarding marketable products do not always have full sway.

There is an impression abroad in the land that we are furnishing large numbers of cattle to Cuba. A reliable report from all the ports through which cattle are shipped to that island shows the following results for eighteen months, ending December 31, 1899:

Galveston .....	28,604
New Orleans .....	13,714
Mobile .....	20,089
Pensacola .....	4,191

Total .....

66,598
--------

or less than one week's supply at our Chicago or Kansas City market. The reason of this light exportation of cattle to Cuba is twofold:

1. Our home market is more reliable and equally as high.
2. Mexico and the South American countries are shipping in large numbers of cattle there. And I am of the opinion that unless we get favorable tariff legislation, as regards cattle, we will be compelled to abandon that market in favor of Mexico and South America. They need at least one million head to restock their magnificent ranges. Shall we sit idly by and see this large demand for a class of cattle we will be prepared to furnish in a few years pass by unnoticed, or shall we make a fight for it?

#### THAT PARIS COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Editor J. W. Callahan, of the "Retail Grocers' Advocate," has the following bouquet for us in his issue of the 9th inst:

Col. John F. Hobbs, of The National Provisioner and "Retail Butchers' Review," has been designated to represent the American provision interests at Paris during the continuance of the Exposition. The choice has fallen on a very worthy man, and that he will be a good representative goes without saying. While he is enjoying all the delights of Paris we hope that he will occasionally think of the other poor fellows on this side who will miss the show.

Among the hands we would like to shake at La Belle Paris is that of the able editor of one of the brightest trade papers in the country. Editor Callahan and the "Advocate" will be as welcome at Paris as they are in our sanctum at home.

#### THE FIGHT AGAINST THE 10 CENT TAX.

The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange has passed strong resolutions to forward to Congress protesting against the proposed unjust tax of 10 cents a pound on butterine. In the memorial it is asserted that such a law, killing the oleomargarine industry, as it undoubtedly would, would reduce the value of cattle \$4 a head and work a corresponding reduction in the value of hogs.

\* The Thatcher Supply & Manufacturing Company, of Potsdam, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$300,000. The purpose of the company is to make butter-makers' supplies.

### BUTTER AND BUTTERINE COLORING.

The following is the interesting paper read by W. A. Knoderer, president of the Columbus (O.) Retail Grocers' Association, before the National Convention of Grocers at Cleveland, O., and indorsed by them:

The controversy of Butter vs. Butterine is assuming such immense proportions that it seems highly necessary that some very important and very definite steps must be taken at once, for it seems that with the present flexible regulations existing as to the sale of butterine, the retail dealer is at sea as to just what to do. We need only go back fifteen years to remember that the subject of butter was of greatest importance with the retail grocers, for causes almost too numerous to mention, yet a few citations must be indulged in, in order to appreciate the value of butter at the present date.

First of all, we must remember that years ago the farmer's wife used but very little color, if any, in preparing the butter for the market, which necessarily brought about varied hues of butter during the several seasons' changes. Not only that, but every farmer's wife made a different style of roll so that shapes were not only extremely awkward to handle, but in many instances, were even unsightly.

Each and every one who handled butter fifteen or twenty years ago will agree with me that it was almost ruinous for a grocer to make any distinction in the quality of butter brought in by his customers from the farm, because, as you all well know, no farmer's wife would admit of any inferiority concerning her production against her neighbors' and therefore, to use a common term in vogue to-day, "all butter looked alike" to the groceryman at that time, who, in consequence, was compelled to pay a uniform price for good, bad and indifferent butter.

The above is hardly the poorest feature of the then extremely awkward situation concerning dairy butter, for in the majority of instances the farm which produced the poorest butter usually used it as a leverage to sell other products, which, perhaps, were more in demand than butter, and many of you will remember that you were compelled to buy poor butter uncomplainingly from the farmer in order to get perhaps a few dozen of eggs which you were sorely in need of for your trade. But look at the condition of affairs to-day as concerning butter, which, in comparison is a genuine pleasure to handle, and which is the direct result of but one infinitesimal addition to the product and which is universally used now, not only by the creameries but by the farmers and dairymen, large and small. This almost invisible ingredient, which has added so materially to the uniform sightliness of butter is likely to prove more than a hardship to the retail grocer unless radical steps are taken to protect him.

This spirit-like, harmless and beautifying ingredient, which has made butter so universally sightly, is nothing more nor less than "butter color."

The art of using butter color is becoming so general that we can hardly distinguish the difference between the hundreds of makes of creamery and dairy butter, which enable the groceryman to buy butter in the East, West, North and South without fear of having anything but the proper color shipped him on his order.

We have to-day a product which, in my opinion, has been directly instrumental in bringing about the favorable conditions of butter referred to above, and which, therefore, is entitled to the retail grocer's respect and is worthy of his closest consideration. This product is none other than oleomargarine or

butterine, and the oldest retail grocer can not remember one pound of this product that was not uniformly colored at all seasons of the year, and which coloring was recognized by Congress in 1885, when they enacted a law creating a license and tax on this product, and which is even recognized by the United States Government to-day as being a necessary ingredient to butterine, because in all of their specifications for their supplies of butterine they specify that it must be colored.

The retail grocer can not deny this product the right of sale, because it is recognized by the United States Government as an article of commerce, and, through public use, it is acknowledged to be at the present time a staple article of food, and therefore, the retail grocer is compelled to keep the same in stock.

There are many advantages to the retail grocer in the handling of butterine, particularly its uniformity of quality, which does not vary during the entire year; besides, the retail grocer is enabled to purchase same at any season of the year in any quantity his trade demands, and does not have any worry or fear regarding its becoming strong or rancid. Besides, he buys every pound of it with a specific guarantee that it will keep sweet until it is sold or used, and being able to buy this product from responsible manufacturers lessens the worry and annoyance of purchasing.

That butterine is a meritorious and healthful article of food is beyond dispute, for every retail grocer knows that the manufacturer of this product is under the strictest surveillance of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States, and the compounding or manufacture of butterine in a deleterious manner would result in the seizure and confiscation of the entire plant for its production, by the Government officials.

The retail grocer is being forced in many States to abandon the sale of butterine because of laws enacted which would prohibit its manufacture or sale entirely, or by laws so restrictive that its sale is endangered with laws punishable by heavy fines and, in some cases, imprisonment. As far as I am able to learn there is no objection to this article except that it is colored, and I have personally heard biased and prejudiced persons denouncing this product in unmeasured terms, but when boldly asked what real objection they had to this product the invariable reply was: "That is colored to imitate butter." Now, from my foregoing illustration regarding the lack of coloring butter and the universal coloring of butterine from the first pound manufactured, "is not the shoe on the wrong foot?" or, in other words, is not butter universally colored to imitate butterine? Another claim by persons interested in the manufacture of butter is, that when butterine is colored it is an incentive for the retail grocer to sell it as butter. This is a greater fallacy than the first claim, because it is positively proven by commercial statistics that butterine, for six months in the year, is sold at a higher price than dairy butter.

The retail grocer does not object to the common sense regulative features by the Government and by several States in the sale of butterine but the retail grocer must object to class legislation, resorting to the restriction and prohibition of the sale of this article of food in commerce by forbidding the introduction of harmless coloring matter. Our people are not so innocent nor so ignorant that they have to be protected by such extreme and prohibitive laws, because any consumer, using ordinary caution, can not possibly buy butterine for butter. Besides, the claim made that butterine is sold for butter is an insult to the retail grocers, for it partly proclaims them to be tricksters in the conduct of their business. As stated before, the re-





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tail grocers do not object to regulative measures for the sale of butterine and will admit that anyone selling butterine for butter should be punished severely, but in the name of good, common sense, is it just and equitable to the people of the United States to debar all of them from purchasing butterine colored, simply because one unscrupulous dealer has been guilty of a violation of the Federal or State laws? Butterine, if sold strictly in compliance with the Federal regulations is so plainly stamped and branded that anyone possessed of the sense of sight can see just what the product is, not only from the package in which the goods are wrapped, but from the display of the revenue license which the Government requires to be hung in a conspicuous place.

The retail grocers should not object to increased penalties for violations of the Federal butterine laws, but the retail grocer must object to any Congressional or State interference pertaining to the prohibition of color from butterine. Let us, therefore, appeal to our Legislatures in our several States and to Congress for more regulative laws concerning this now well-established commodity. Let us recognize in equity, that butterine, recognized by this Government as an article of food and commerce, has merit sufficient to class it on an equality with butter, which should certainly grant it an equal right with butter to be colored with a harmless coloring matter. It would be just as wise or expedient for Congress to prohibit the coloring of confections, for, as far as our knowledge goes, color in confections does not add to the quality, but is simply used to enhance its sightliness, and therefore increase palatability.

Let Congress, in its firmness, be not only judicious, but conservative in the exercise of its endeavors to please its constituents and let them remember the foundation of our constitution a republic, which gives to each and everyone of us a right to accumulate property, providing we do not do so to the injury of our neighbor.

The retail grocers will admit that as long as the earth stands good butter will have a ready sale in our markets, and he is also forced to admit that butterine is so thoroughly established as an article of food that its sale is demanded by the citizens of the United States, and by this acknowledgment the retail grocer has a perfect

right to ask of Congress its favorable consideration for both products. Radical retail grocers have said to me that if Congress forbids the coloring of butterine it should forbid the coloring of butter. This is an enormous mistake, for Congress should not forbid the coloring of either product, but should encourage the coloring of these products in order to enhance the value and sightliness of both, which, by its color, pleases the eye and our palate, aiding digestion, which is the creator of better health and which should be the sole object of all food legislation.

## The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat, on the 1st inst., to which is added the estimate of the former year and stocks in cities named:

	Feb. 1, 1900.	Feb. 1, 1899.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	34,000	47,500
Other British ports.....	7,000	8,000
Hamburg.....	14,000	12,000
Bremen.....	3,000	3,500
Berlin.....	4,000	3,000
Baltic ports.....	7,000	10,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim.....	2,500	2,500
Antwerp.....	3,000	7,000
French ports.....	5,500	6,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe.....	81,000	100,500
Afloat for Europe.....	52,000	74,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	133,000	174,500
Chicago contract.....	104,852	119,412
Chicago, other kind.....	13,174	15,221
East St. Louis.....	11,000	10,000
Kansas City.....	4,582	19,646
Omaha.....	4,340	8,464
New York.....	13,024	17,239
Total tierces.....	283,972	364,482

## Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City on Jan. 31, 1900.

	Jan. 31, 1900.	Jan. 31, 1899.
Mess pork, bbls.....	52	613
Other kinds pork, bbls.....	3,481	2,713
P. S. lard contract, tcs.....	872	14,151
Other kinds lard, tcs.....	3,710	5,495
S. R. middles, lb.....	2,529,200	12,639,679
S. C. middles, lb.....	1,313,800	4,168,375
Extra S. C. middles, lb.....	5,698,400	7,738,345
L. C. middles, lb.....	11,100	245,832
D. S. shoulders, lb.....	1,735,700	4,211,540
D. S. bellies, lb.....	2,635,400	3,124,548
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	313,400	689,341
S. P. hams, lb.....	11,900,800	15,302,135
S. P. bellies, lb.....	3,143,800	4,856,149
S. P. Cal. hams, lb.....	3,346,170	4,819,316
S. P. skinned hams, lb.....	3,509,170	4,060,440
Other cut meats, lb.....	6,818,000	8,392,083

## LIVE HOGS.

	Jan., 1900.	Jan., 1899.
Received.....	294,872	322,900
Shipped.....	5,746	18,376
Driven out.....	288,577	303,888
Average weight.....	230	...

## Stocks of Provisions in Milwaukee on Jan. 31, 1900.

	Jan. 31, 1900.	Jan. 31, 1899.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.....	4,808	8,324
Mess pork, winter packed (old), bbls.....	...	431
Other kinds brld. pork, bbls.....	2,117	4,841
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.....	5,754	4,655
Other kinds of lard, tcs.....	1,080	1,078
S. R. middles, lb.....	1,227,345	4,330,661
S. C. middles, lb.....	761,941	2,142,233
Extra S. C. middles, lb.....	1,489,591	644,683
L. C. middles, lb.....	179,476	85,866
D. S. shoulders, lb.....	181,317	400,866
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	199,130	790,080
S. P. hams, lb.....	4,276,290	5,224,360
D. S. bellies, lb.....	1,444,171	1,323,980
S. P. bellies, lb.....	541,880	311,410
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb.....	1,041,190	2,457,162
S. P. skinned hams, lb.....	1,023,300	1,156,500
Other cuts of meats, lb.....	3,267,738	5,143,061

## Stocks of Provisions in South Omaha, on Jan. 31, 1900.

	Jan. 31, 1900.	Jan. 31, 1899.
Mess pork, bbls.....	43	2,391
Other kinds, brld. pork, bbls.....	706	7,033
P. S. lard contract, tcs.....	3,204	7,783
Other kinds lard, tcs.....	1,136	781
S. R. middles, lb.....	3,508,501	8,369,665
S. C. middles, lb.....	1,491,124	4,254,922
Extra S. C. middles, lb.....	6,718,639	7,633,951
Extra S. R. middles, lb.....	650,741	...
L. C. middles, lb.....	43,546	101,318
D. S. shoulders, lb.....	1,188,952	1,372,912
S. P. shoulders, lb.....	543,702	808,353
S. P. hams, lb.....	12,112,791	11,981,726
D. S. bellies, lb.....	2,368,753	4,045,129
S. P. bellies, lb.....	2,693,447	3,967,020
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb.....	4,906,727	6,538,825
S. P. skinned hams, lb.....	4,481,405	6,063,950
Other cut meats, lb.....	2,856,023	5,289,621

## LIVE HOGS.

	Jan., 1900.	Jan., 1899.
Received.....	180,376	104,908
Shipped.....	...	...
Driven out.....	179,906	104,800
Average weight of hogs received January, 1900, 257; January, 1899, 263.		

## Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

	Nov. 1 to February 7—1899-00.	1898-99.
Chicago.....	2,375,000	2,855,000
Kansas City.....	810,000	1,035,000
Omaha.....	610,000	690,000
St. Louis.....	525,000	640,000
Indianapolis.....	364,000	392,000
Milwaukee, Wis.....	110,000	147,000
Cudahy, Wis.....	182,000	240,000
Cincinnati.....	226,000	260,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	390,500	390,000
Ottumwa, Ia.....	213,000	240,000
Cedar Rapids.....	125,000	176,000
Sioux City, Ia.....	176,000	135,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	137,000	140,000
Louisville, Ky.....	128,000	162,000
Cleveland, O.....	150,000	157,000
Wichita, Kan.....	58,000	48,000
Nebraska City, Neb.....	81,000	93,000
Detroit, Mich.....	95,000	110,000
Bloomington, Ill.....	39,200	36,800
Marshalltown, Ia.....	40,200	39,800
Clinton, Ia.....	34,000	25,500
Above and all other.....	7,240,000	8,415,000

—Price Current.

## CHANGE OF POSTAL RATES IN PARAGUAY.

Consul Ruffin, of Asuncion, on November 6, 1899, writes concerning the change of postal rates in Paraguay, which took effect November 1, 1899. The new tariff for letters for the United States and European countries is 40 cents Paraguayan money (9.6 cents) per 1/2 ounce instead of 20 cents (4.8 cents).

## SAUSAGE MAKING AND GLORY.

The success of the Germans in the war of 1870 had been attributed by experts to the conveniently carried prepared food supplied by the sausage-makers of Berlin.

## NATIONAL PURE FOOD CONGRESS.

The officers and executive committee of the National Pure Food and Drug Congress have issued a call for the third annual meeting to be held at Columbia University Hall, Washington, D. C., beginning 12 m., Wednesday, March 7, 1900. The following is the call:

Your committee in issuing this call would direct especial attention to the fact that the National Pure Food and Drug Congress, through its authorized committee and officers, have, since the last meeting of the congress, used every effort to secure the passage of the "National Pure Food Bill," indorsed by the congress and introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Marriott Brosius, of Pennsylvania.

The same bill has also been introduced in the Senate by both Senator Hansborough and Senator Allen. It is believed that with a united effort all along the line the bill can be passed and a National Pure Food Law be enacted during the present session of Congress. It is therefore, greatly to be desired that any interest entitled to representation in the congress should be represented at the third annual session.

The bill of Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania is known as House bill No. 2561, and those of Senators Hansborough and Allen respectively, Senate bills Nos. 2222 and 2050. Senator Mason, of Illinois, acting for the Committee on Manufactures of the Senate, has made an investigation into the question of adulteration, and will doubtless present to the Senate sufficient evidence to induce the passage of the bill through the Senate. All who intend being present at the congress should notify the corresponding secretary as early as possible so as to enable him to secure reduced transportation rates.

The headquarters of the congress will be at the National Hotel, where a reduced rate of \$2 a day has been secured for delegates and their friends.

Your committee can not too strongly urge the attendance of every one who is entitled to be present, as the more united the effort made and the stronger the pressure brought to bear upon Congress the sooner the passage of this important matter will be secured.

The following appointment of delegates is made so as to embrace, as far as possible, every interest involved in the production, manufacture and sale of food, drug and liquor products—in proportion to the numbers engaged therein. It embraces the scientific organizations and health departments, as well as those who have charge of local laws in the various States and Territories.

### APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

The governors of each State and Territory are requested to appoint ten delegates, distributed as follows: Agriculturists, 4; pharmacists, 2; wholesale grocers, 1; retail grocers, 1; food manufacturers, 1; proprietary manufacturers, 1; 10.

Agricultural department—the secretary of agriculture and five delegates to be appointed by him.

The surgeon-general of the army and five delegates to be appointed by him.

The surgeon-general of the navy and five delegates to be appointed by him.

The surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital Service and five delegates appointed by him.

The fish commissioner and five delegates appointed by him.

### BOARDS OF HEALTH.

State boards of health, 3; boards of health of cities from 20,000 to 100,000, 1; boards of health of cities from 100,000 to 500,000, 2; cities of 500,000 and upwards, 3.

### BOARDS OF TRADE AND CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Cities of from 20,000 to 100,000, 1; cities from 200,000 to 500,000, 2; cities of 500,000 and upwards, 3.

### AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The National Grange, P. of H., 5; each State Grange, 2; The National Farmer's Alliance, 5; each State Alliance, 2; The National Farmer's Congress, 5; National Horticultural Society, 3; State Horticultural Societies, 1; National Dairy Association, 5; State Dairy Associations, 3; National Bee Keepers' Association, 3; State Bee Keepers' Associations, 1.

### OFFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.

Each State Agricultural Department, 2; each State Food and Dairy Commission, 2; each Experiment Station, 2; each Official Agricultural Chemist, 1; each Agricultural College, 1; National Pure Food Associations, 5; each State Pure Food Association, 2; each State Board of Pharmacy, 1; State Board of Agriculture, 1; Pharmaceutical Associations, 2.

### SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL.

American Chemical Society, 5; State Chemical Societies, 2; local Medical Societies in cities from 10,000 to 100,000, 1; 100,000 to 500,000, 2; 500,000 and upwards, 3; American Pharmaceutical Associations, 5; State Pharmaceutical Associations, 2; separate organizations in cities, 1.

### TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

Bakers' National Association, 3; Bakers' State Associations, 1; Bee Keepers' Union, 3; Cider and Vinegar National Association, 3; Cider and Vinegar State Associations, 1; Confectioners' Association (National), 9; Confectioners' Association (State), 1; Dairy National Union Association, 5; Dairy Union State Associations, 1; Druggists' Wholesale National Association, 5; Druggists' Wholesale State Associations, 1; Grocers' National Wholesale Association, 5; Grocers' Wholesale State Associations, 1; Cheese Manufacturers' National Association, 3; Cheese Manufacturing State Association, 1; Grocers' National Retailers, 5; Grocers' State Retailers, 3; fishing interests, 5; National Preservers, 5; United States Brewers' Association, 5; Brewers' State Associations, 3; Liquor State Associations, 1; Vintners' National Association, 3; Vintners' State Associations, 1; Millers' National Association, 5; Millers' State Associations, 1; Proprietary Association (National), 5; Women's C. T. U., National, 5; State, 2.

Arrangements have been made for railroad transportation and hotel rates, the latter being fixed at \$2 a day at the National Hotel.

By order of the Executive Committee.

Signed:

Wm. Frear, Pa., Chairman,

Franklin Dye, N. J., Rec. Sec.,

J. M. Frailey, N. J.,

F. J. H. Kracke, N. Y.,

W. S. Thompson, D. C.,

W. A. Withers, N. C.,

Alex. J. Wedderburn, Va., Cor. Sec.

Headquarters, National Hotel, Washington, D. C.

### New York Produce Exchange Notes.

Proposed for membership: Robert Armstrong Sewell (John C. Seager Co.), by John C. Seager.

Visitors at the Exchange: Charles W. Wall, H. C. Jordan, Buffalo; L. D. Dosier, St. Louis; Samuel S. Daniels, Philadelphia; C. L. Cutler, Toledo; J. B. Grabfield, R. B. Ford, Chicago; G. H. Fosterling, St. Louis; A. M. Prime, Duluth; Wm. P. Ross, New Orleans; George W. Bentley, Boston; W. J. Stevens, Kansas; J. B. Wimple, London.

Subscribe to The National Provisioner.

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

February 7.—By Mr. Adams: Resolutions of the National Board of Trade, of Philadelphia, Pa., asking for the extension of American trade by the establishment of reciprocal concessions with Canada were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Also, resolutions of the same body, in relation to our trade and commercial advantages with the Chinese Empire, etc., referred to the same committee.—By Mr. Sherman: The petition of J. W. Ford and other citizens of Fairfield, N. Y., for legislation relating to dairy and food products and their transportation from one State or Territory into another, was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Penrose: A petition of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of the tariff law placing 15 per cent. duty on raw hides, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

February 8.—By Mr. Perkins: The petition of the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to prevent the adulteration, misbranding or imitation of food, beverages, etc., was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.—By Mr. McAleer: The petition of John Lucas & Co., John T. Bailey & Co., Robert D. Smith & Co., E. K. Tryon, Jr., & Co., and of the National Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa., indorsing House bill No. 887, to provide for adding to and completing specimens and productions, etc., to be exhibited in the Philadelphia museums, was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; also resolution of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, of Boston, Mass., and Ziegler Bros., Philadelphia, urging amendment of the treaty with France, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.—By Mr. Powers: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, favoring the appointment of a commission for extending trade with China and the East, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.—By Mr. Wadsworth: Petition of G. L. Cone and farmers and dairymen of Wyoming county, N. Y., for a law subjecting food and dairy products to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are imported, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

February 9.—By Mr. Griffith: Petition of D. H. George and other members of Grange No. 975, Patrons of Husbandry, of Jackson county, Ind., favoring the bill relating to food products, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Powers: Resolutions of the New York Mercantile Exchange, favoring the passage of House bill No. 7667, relating to the branding of cheese, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Young, of Pennsylvania: Resolution of the New York Mercantile Exchange, asking for the passage of House bill 7667, relating to the branding of cheese, referred to the Committee on Agriculture; also memorial of the South St. Joseph Live Stock Exchange, in opposition to the Tawney bill, imposing a tax upon the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

February 12.—By Mr. Allen: Petition of sundry stock raisers of Western Nebraska, praying that an appropriation be made to enable the Department of Agriculture to continue to investigate the subject of blackleg among cattle; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

February 12.—By Mr. Henry C. Smith: A bill (H. R. 8359) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Dalsell: Resolutions of the Kansas City (Mo.) Live



Stock Exchange, in opposition to the Tawney bill, imposing a tax upon the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.—By Mr. Emerson: Petition of E. B. Chase and others, of Cambridge, N. Y., for a law subjecting dairy and food products to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are imported, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Graham: Petition of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo., protesting against the passage of laws inimical to the livestock industry, and against increase of tax on oleomargarine, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.—By Mr. Jett: Petition of John C. Williams and others, of Pochontas, Ill., to amend the act to regulate commerce, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Ketcham: Petition of George Hine and others, of Brewster, and E. L. Clark and others, of Millerton, N. Y., for a law subjecting food and dairy products to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are imported, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Ray, of New York: Petition of W. A. Webb, M. E. Tripp, and other farmers and dairymen of the counties of Chenango and Tompkins, N. Y., for a law subjecting food and dairy products to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are imported, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

February 13.—Mr. Platt, of New York, presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, praying for the extension of the commerce of the United States with China, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.—Mr. Hanna presented a memorial of the Farmers' Institute of Smithfield, O., remonstrating against the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the Argentine Republic, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.—Mr. Hull asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5267) to amend an act to suspend the operation of certain provisions of law relating to the War Department, and for other purposes. The following, in part, was then read and passed by the House: "Provided, That hereafter no part of the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department shall be expended on printing unless the same shall be done by contract, after due notice and competition, except in such cases as the emergency will not admit of the giving notice for competition; provided, further, That after advertisement, all the supplies for the use of the various departments and posts of the army and of the branches of the army service shall hereafter be purchased where the same can be purchased the cheapest in the markets of the United States, quality and cost of transportation and the interest of the Government considered, except that purchase may be made in open market, in the manner common among business men, when the aggregate amount required does not exceed \$200, but every such purchase shall be immediately reported to the Secretary of War."—By Mr. Ball: House Resolution 142, providing for the appointment of a special committee of nine members, to whom shall be referred all bills relating to trusts or monopolies, referred to the Committee on Rules.—By Mr. Burkett: Petition of the St. Paul (Minn.) Live Stock Exchange, against increasing the tax on oleomargarine, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.—By Mr. Stevens, of Minnesota: Petition of the South St. Paul Live Stock Exchange against the passage of the Tawney oleomargarine bill, referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

February 14.—By Mr. Young, of Pennsylvania: Petition and papers of the Armour Packing Company, in relation to the tax on oleomargarine and butterine, to the Committee on Ways and Means; also resolutions of the Kansas City (Mo.) Live Stock Exchange, against increasing the tax on oleomargarine, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

### U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

The dividing line ordinarily, as to weight, between dried salted skins and dried salted hides is 15 pounds. Generally, skins of this particular kind, weighing under 15 pounds, are bought and sold in commerce as skins and not as hides, and are entitled to free entry as such under paragraph 664, tariff act of 1897. "Dacca" kipskins, weighing 13½ pounds each, dry-salted, are free of duty as skins, and not dutiable as hides.

On February 5, before the United States General Appraisers at New York, in the matter of the protests of Armand Schmall, against the decision of the Collector of Customs at New York as to the rate and amount of duties chargeable on certain merchandise. The goods were invoiced as "10 bales containing 200 dried salted calfskins," and those embraced in the other protest as "25 bales, containing 2,500 dried salted kipskins." The articles were assessed for duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem. They were claimed to be exempt from duty.

From testimony taken by the Government and the importers it is made to appear that there are two kinds of dried skins and hides—the one being known as flint dried and the other as salt-dried. The difference between the two is that the flint-dried skins, or hides, are cured by being dried in the sun, being sometimes arsenicated or preserved with the use of arsenic. The dividing line between what is known commercially as a skin and as a hide, of this kind of merchandise, is 12 pounds. Dry salted skins and hides, however, are subjected to salt in order to preserve them, and are then exposed to the sun and dried, the skin thus absorbing in its pores a considerable amount of salt, which materially increases its weight.

The testimony shows further that each skin which is prepared and dried in this way ordinarily absorbs no less than about 3 pounds of salt, and that the dividing line in trade and commerce, therefore, between what is commercially known as a dried salted skin and a dried salted hide is 15 pounds, those weighing 15 pounds or over being known as hides, and those weighing less than 15 pounds as skins.

The present importations are shown to be what are known as "Dacca" kipskins, which are imported from Calcutta, and constitute a well known article of commerce in that country under the name of East Indian or Calcutta "kips." The average weight of these skins is about 13½ pounds.

The testimony of several witnesses on the part of the Government tends to show that the amount of salt contained in each one of this particular class of skins is from 1½ to 2 pounds, and this contention is supported by the chemical analysis of the official sample which was made in the Government laboratory under the direction of the board.

Taking all the testimony under consideration, we (the Board of Appraisers) find, as a matter of fact, that the articles in question are bought and sold in the trade and commerce of this country under the name of skins, and not as hides. The protests claiming them to be free of duty under said paragraph 664 are accordingly sustained, and the collector's decision is reversed, with instructions to reliquidate the entry accordingly.

### TRADE OPENINGS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Consul General Stowe writes from Cape Town:

While the representatives here of export commission houses in the United States are cabling large orders for foodstuffs, other supplies are wanted by the Government. Contracts for the building of railroads, for supplying the army, jails, prisons, public and

private institutions, etc., are open for bids. If our manufacturers, owing to the brisk home markets, do not care to compete at present, they might be prepared to do so after the war, when there will be a "boom." The country will then be short of supplies, particularly in the line of foodstuffs, and in many other directions the demand will be large. It behooves our manufacturers and producers to be prepared to obtain a part of this trade.

Our advices concerning the above matter led us, in our last issue, to make the following editorial statement:

Whether Briton or Boer win \* \* \* the food supply of that (South Africa) country will have been practically exhausted. Agencies for conserving the needed supplies must be had. \* \* \* American concerns who scout ahead will be the first to reap their reward."

### CATTLE IN URUGUAY.

United States Consul Swalm, at Montevideo, writing to the State Department, says:

The cattle fair at Paysandu, inaugurated Dec. 3, 1899, was the first ever held in the Republic of Uruguay. It was modeled indirectly after the general plan of similar fairs in Chicago. It is acknowledged by all the leading men here that this cattle fair is one of the things that will most promote cattle breeding in the Republic.

Uruguay has always been a great cattle country; its cattle "criollo" were similar to our Texas cattle and even smaller in size, wilder in nature, and very light in weight. In the past fifteen or twenty years, these small "criollo" cattle have been graded up with Durham, Hereford, Devon, Holstein, etc., and it has been demonstrated at Paysandu that the Republic has very good stock crossed with the above-mentioned breeds. Since the fair, even the most conservative estancieros are buying thoroughbred bulls, convinced that there is no use in bringing up steers weighing 870 to 1088 pounds, when with the same trouble and care with a Durham, Devon, or Hereford cross, and in the same space of time, their steers would average from 1,433 to 1,653 pounds.

The Department of Paysandu now produces the best cattle for beef. The sheep are very fine, especially the French Merino class called "Rambouillet;" Lincolns are very good.

Hogs are very scarce, as in the rest of the Republic.

Three shorthorn cows, 2 years old, brought \$486 gold each. Steers raised in pasture sold at an average of \$28 each, and the grade cows at \$22 each. A Merino ram, of Vermont lineage, sold at \$450.

It should be remembered that 80 per cent. of the cattle of Uruguay are used for the purpose of making "tasajo," or jerked beef, for exportation to Brazil, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. A meat extract company consumes probably an average of 150,000 head of cattle, and the balance is used for home consumption. No cattle are exported to Europe on foot as yet, but it is hoped that the market will be entered soon. At present there is no port where cattle can be embarked, but a concession has been granted for such a port at Buceo, within the municipal district of Montevideo.

\* The old packing and provision company whose existence ceased some two years ago at Peoria, Ill., has been reorganized and incorporated under the name of the Peoria Packing Company. The officers are: President, John Wilson; vice-president, Fred L. Wilson; secretary and treasurer, William C. Bush. The capital stock is \$200,000. The company expect to begin operating during the present season.

\* Messrs. Hoerr & Ore have secured a half interest in the George Besser packinghouse and yards at Manakato, Minn.

# SWIFT'S

## Beef Extract

Is a staple household article and sells just as well in markets as in grocery and drug stores. Butchers will find it profitable to handle Swift's Beef Extract, because its quality is always the finest.

**Swift and Company**

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Kansas City

Omaha

St. Louis

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St. Paul

## Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES  
NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street  
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue  
West Washington Market, cor. West and Bloomfield Sts.  
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue  
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street  
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

### BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street  
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue  
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th  
East Side Market } and 45th Streets  
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue  
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.  
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street  
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.  
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street  
West Side Market }

### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets  
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street.

**Swift and Company**

Central Office - - - - Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue - - - - New York City

## Swift and Company, Jersey City

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

**Beef and Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and General Provision  
Dealers for Export and Local Trade**

Packing Houses, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange



### AN ORIGINAL TEXAS STEER.

The picture on this page of a typical specimen of *Bos longifrons* exhibited at the late San Antonio International Fair will recall scenes familiar to old Texans, when the scattered ranges supported no other cattle. These are of a race entirely different from the so-called native cattle of any other State. Other States may reflect upon their scrub cattle of the past, but the longhorn was never a scrub, his enormous size prohibiting the use of the word, for a scrub is not only a nondescript, but an insignificant one. The idea of smallness is inherent in the word scrub. If the Texas longhorn (of which the cut herewith is a fair representation) were carnivorous, a scrub cow of the Atlantic States would hardly make a full meal for him. The weight

per 100 pounds, or \$140 per carcass. To these desirable results the longhorn has contributed his quota, and for so doing is entitled to respectful consideration and his horns to ornament the parlors of our grateful cattlemen.—Texas Farm and Ranch.

### BOERS' BIG FOOD SUPPLY.

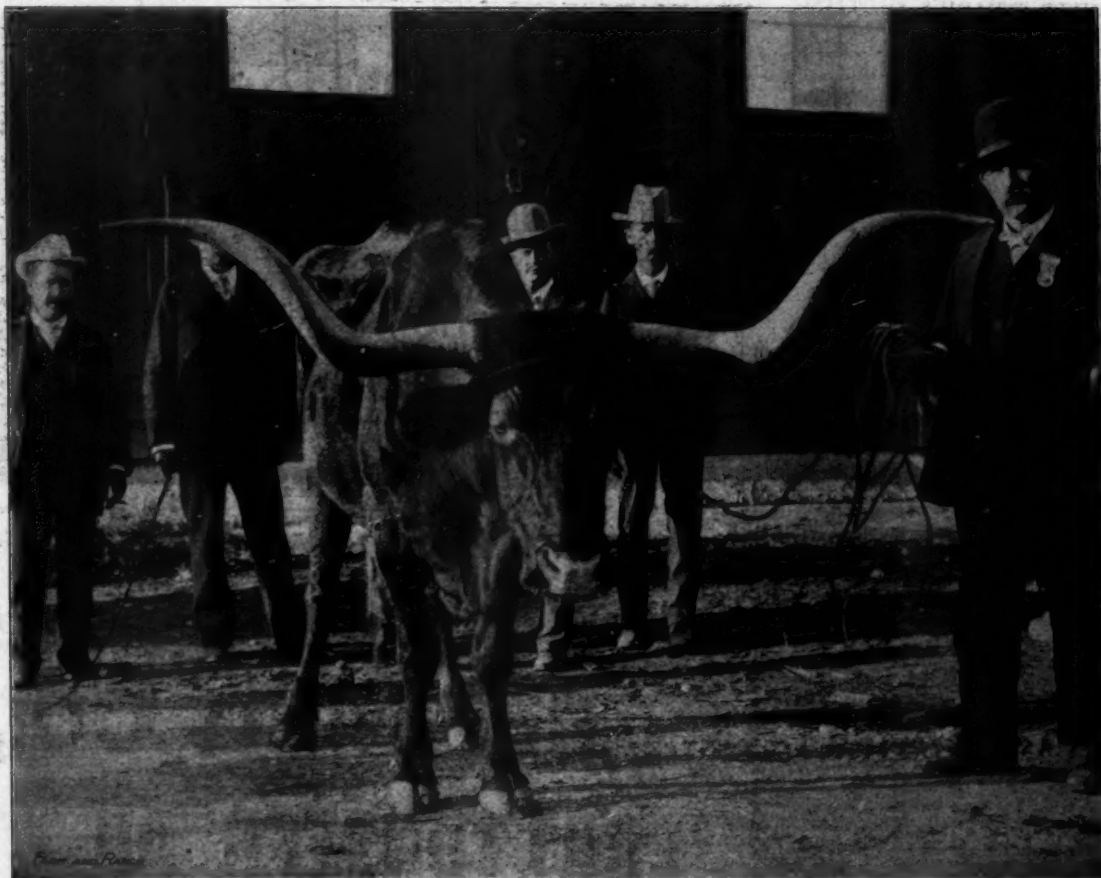
Statements have not been lacking to show how thoroughly the Boers in South Africa have been preparing for the war with Great Britain. Most of them had reference to munitions of war, but the burghers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State were just as thorough in providing food supplies. Some data on the subject is contained in a pamphlet just issued from the United States Department of Agriculture. This publication only

were small, but from nothing in 1894 they increased to 26,200 pounds in 1897, and over 20,000 in 1898. British Africa, however, took from us the following quantities, in pounds, during the five years inclusive of 1894-98, respectively: 202,226, 178,195, 143,650, 371,800, and 579,800.

Bacon to British Africa jumped from nothing in 1894 to 35,477 pounds in 1897, and hams from 11,816 in 1894 to 135,169 pounds in 1898. Shipments to Portuguese Africa of hams, jumped from nothing during the first four years to 53,666 pounds in 1898.

Salted or pickled pork sent to British Africa ranged from as low as 48,565 in 1895 up to 113,300 pounds in 1897. Little of the article went to, or by way of, Portuguese Africa.

The figures for lard are much larger, thus:



Courtesy of Texas "Farm and Ranch."

TEXAS STEER "GERONIMO," EXHIBITED AT SAN ANTONIO INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

of Geronimo was 1,800 pounds and his age about thirty years. Look at that gaunt frame if you will and say that liberal feeding through a sufficient period would not almost double his weight. The fact is many of these primitive Texas cattle were elephantine in proportion. The writer once sold one to a feeder that measured 17 hands 2 inches in height and when fed weighed 2,100 pounds, which was precisely 100 pounds for each year of his age. He had been a work ox for sixteen years. But people have become impatient and cannot wait twenty-one years, nor the fourth of it, for a beef to fully mature; hence the demand is for baby beef. In the longhorn we have size of frame, hardiness and enterprise. Mingled with the blood of early-maturing varieties, the horns bred down to a reasonable span, and the nutrition required for their support diverted to the high-priced cuts, we ultimately obtain the beautifully rounded carcass, early maturity and enormous size of the top beefs of the Chicago market that sell for \$7

brings the matter down to June 30, 1898, but the figures contained in it show that the Boers began their preparations as far back as 1896.

In the figures given showing the distribution of agricultural exports from this country, nothing is reported relating directly to the Transvaal. The exports are credited to British Africa and Portuguese Africa, these containing the seaports through which the stuff for the Transvaal and the Orange Free State passes.

Canned beef is a representative article. The figures, in pounds, shipped to British Africa, for five years, are as follows: 1894, 867,193; 1895, 1,371,764; 1896, 3,019,493; 1897, 5,319,302, and 1898, 4,122,457.

The shipments of the same article to Portuguese Africa show even greater disparity between the earlier and the later shipments, thus: 1894, 96; 1895, none; 1896, 457,570; 1897, 791,230, and 1898, 838,797.

Then salted, or pickled, beef may be considered. To Portuguese Africa the shipments

British Africa, for five years, respectively: 289,024, 291,209, 446,663, 1,192,306, and 1,700,293. Portuguese Africa: 1,600, —, 64,917, 116,750, and 189,912.

Lard oil is another large item for British Africa. It increased from 165,143 gallons in 1894, to 300,744 gallons in 1897.

### TIGHT JOINT CO.'S NEW LIST.

Owing to the great increase of materials and sizes to their stock, caused by the constant demands made upon them for their patent fittings, sales of which during 1899 greatly surpassed any previous record of sales made, the Tight Joint Company, of New York city, have found it necessary to issue a new list, same to appear about March 1, embracing everything they manufacture right up to date in the ammonia and steam-fitting line. The Tight Joint Company are so well known to the trade as headquarters for the highest grade ammonia and steam fittings that we are quite sure their new list will be looked for with much interest. Copy may be had upon application at their office, 159 Bank street, New York city.

# Cottonseed Oil

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

**EVEN STRONGER CONDITIONS—AN ADVANCE OF AT LEAST HALF A CENT AND PROBABILITIES OF A NEAR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT. THE MILLS STEADILY SHUTTING DOWN PRODUCTIONS—GOOD DEMAND OUTSIDE OF EXPORT INTEREST AND FEW SELLERS.**

The cottonseed oil traders glance at the bulletin which gives the fluctuations in the prices of lard in a perfunctory sort of way, as they come on the Exchange floor early in the day to get the latest telegraphic and cable news, but that they consider the developments over lard as of much moment nothing has transpired this week to show it. When lard yields, as it has yielded a little this week at times, it is not embraced as a factor over cotton oil; indeed, cotton oil has gone up on top of a development of that order. In the cottonseed oil corner of the Exchange, where the New York market is essentially made, it is the scant offerings of the oil itself, its general statistical position, and the urgent demand for it which controls its price, and not so much, if at all, the usual bearings from the markets for other commodities. The high tide of the producing season is over; from this along the mills gradually close up; thus far Texas, perhaps, alone shows mills with their season's business over, their seed supplies all worked up, and no effort to obtain more, if indeed, an effort would prove more than that. But the time is now set for the mills in a general way to suspend productions, and through this month many of them will wind up for the season in the Atlantic sections, while all around by April 1 the production for the year will essentially have been made. Of course, a limited output comes from a few mills thereafter, where a little seed left over from planting has been gathered in; this, however, is not material. It is quite possible now to figure upon the extent of the diminished production for the season, while all hopes of a freer offering of oil can be set at rest. The mills were probably never before so closely sold up as now, while it must be taken into consideration that they are thus favorably situated despite the backward export demand. The fact of the matter is that the home consumption of oil is as large as in the previous year, despite the current higher prices that home consumers are compelled to take the oil at the figures because of a good business in manufactured goods, while competing fats do not offer as advantageous a basis for consumption as the cotton oil. Where there has been any loss of demand for the oil from the compound and associated trade interests, it has been more than made up by the extra wants of the soap and other miscellaneous consuming interests. The season will wind up with an exhibition of better ability to control any accumulations than probably that of any previous year, and easily so because of more moderate offerings and delayed wants that must be satisfied sooner or later, and which have not the recourse to other products, simply because these latter cannot be had upon as favorable a basis as the cotton oil. The foreign markets are strong this

week, but are hardly higher; they are hardly reconciled as yet to the recent advanced prices, and they seem to fight hard against accepting the inevitable. There has been good demand here, in New York, from the home trade, which is satisfied with great reserve at the improved prices of a half cent for the week. There is very little oil coming out on February contracts, while when it makes an

appearance it is easily resold at the improved prices, while more of it is wanted. New York gets very slim offerings from the mills, as well as all other marketable centers, while these mills are making calculations for more money for the product before long. Of course, current prices for the oil pay the mills a substantial profit on any values for seed they have met, but as they now can see their way clearly to cleaning up their holdings and which are of a moderate order, they are tempted in most cases to hold for all there is in the future. Some of these mills, however, have sold and realized prices that they could not obtain in the previous week. Thus 31c has been paid for crude in tanks in the near Atlantic sections, and even 32c. Most of these mills now ask 32c, while they have

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**PURE ASBESTOS. ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.**  
**REPLETE WITH AIR CELLS. PERFECT NON-CONDUCTORS.**  
**STRONG. LIGHT. FLEXIBLE. EASILY APPLIED.**  
**MADE IN SECTIONS. THREE FEET LONG.**  
**FIT STANDARD PIPE. 1/2 INCH TO 16 INCHES.**

**H. W. JOHNS M'FG CO.**  
 - NEW YORK - CHICAGO - PHILADELPHIA - BOSTON -

**ASBESTOS MATERIALS. LIQUID PAINTS & STAINS.**  
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## KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO.,

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

## COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Miners'" Oil,  
 Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,  
 Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

### SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

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31c easily bid them. At Memphis, 32@32½c now quoted. Prime yellow in New York at this writing is 38c bid and 38½c asked for February, and March at 38½c, at which it sold, while a line of 1,500 bbls. February, March and April sold at 38½c. There are a few people with good profits willing to sell at these prices, but there is other oil held here, which waits for the possibility of a higher price, while probably if this oil would come out a higher price would the sooner be secured. The surroundings of the market this week, although less attention than usual is paid to them, are more encouraging, except in the instance of the lard situation. It rather looks as though lard was borne down a little in price to get better control of it, while that any temporary easier movement in it is assisted by the slightly increased hog movement; it is a fact that exporters will not show activity in lard until it looks as though it had an assured position of strength. The compound lard trading waits for activity upon an improved pure lard situation. But tallow is in a decidedly confident position and looks like a jumping tendency of its prices. The London sale for it on Wednesday showed 6@9d advance, and where all that was offered, 1,250 casks was taken up, which latter was an unusual feature. In New York, city tallow in hogsheads advanced ½c on a sale to 5½c, while at the close 5½c was generally asked by the melters; this would mean equal to 5½c@5¾c, with the packages free and would make cotton oil even at 38c look cheap. In New York crude in barrels quoted at 34c, while of prime yellow sales were 2,500 bbls. for February delivery at 37¼@38c; 2,500 bbls. do., March delivery, at 38½c; 1,250 bbls. do., at 38@38½c; 2,000 bbls. do., early March, at 38½c; 1,000 bbls. do., March and April delivery, at 38½c; 1,500 bbls. do. February, March and April (500 bbls. each month), at 38½c. White is at 39½c, winter yellow at 41@42c; 1,000 bbls. white, on private terms, at New Orleans, 38c was bid for prime yellow and 38½c asked, and 37½c bid for good off yellow and 38c asked.

Later.—New Orleans has sold 3,000 barrels prime yellow at a further advance to 39c. This makes that market higher than New York, as there are sellers here at 38½c. The situation is very strong, and there is a little better export demand, particularly for white oil, with more encouragement of an early more important export interest. Crude in tanks at the Atlantic mills is 31½@32c, with some buying at 32c, while up to 32½c is asked. The parties who bought the line of prime yellow in New York at 38½c had sold crude in

tanks at 32c, and could do this to their advantage, since 32c for crude in tanks at the mills would equal about 39½c for prime yellow in New York.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 17.)

#### TEXAS OIL AND CAKE MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 9.—(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)—Oil market strong at 30 cents for prompt and future deliveries. Meal and cake in good demand at \$22, delivered at Galveston. Linters 3¼@3½c, according to quality.

### ELBERT & GARDNER, 19 Whitehall St., New York,

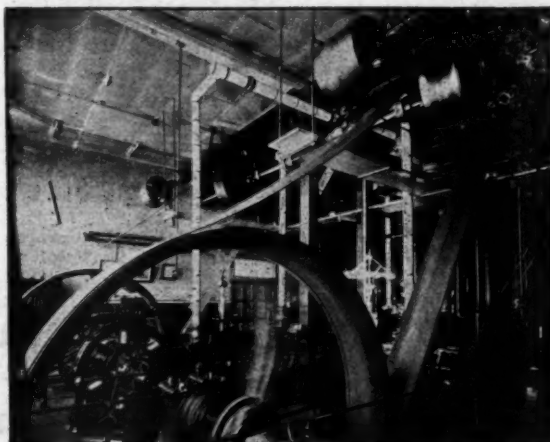
EXPORTERS OF

COTTON OIL, CORN OIL, TALLOW, ETC. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED....

LION BREWERY, Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1900.

Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.:

Have used Cling-Surface for seven months. Formerly we had to use idlers with full load, and even after belts stopped slipping we dared not raise them; but when we did we found belts transmitted as much power as with them. This belt is carrying full load without them, and is flexible and elastic. Are more than pleased with Cling-Surface. OSCAR P. ROCHEVOT, Chief Engineer.



NOTE THE IDLER.

### CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO.,

CHICAGO BRANCH, 225 Dearborn Street,  
NEW YORK " 205 Postal Bldg., Broadway,  
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190-196 Virginia Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

### W. W. LEWIS,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

## The Buckeye Iron and Brass Works

DAYTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill  
AND Linseed Oil Mill

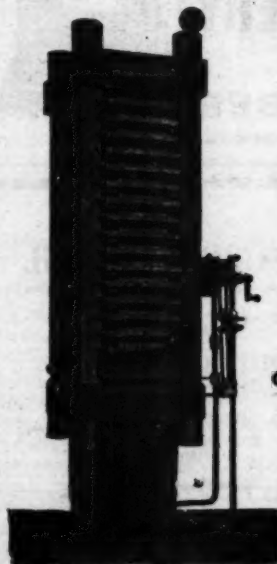
### MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS.

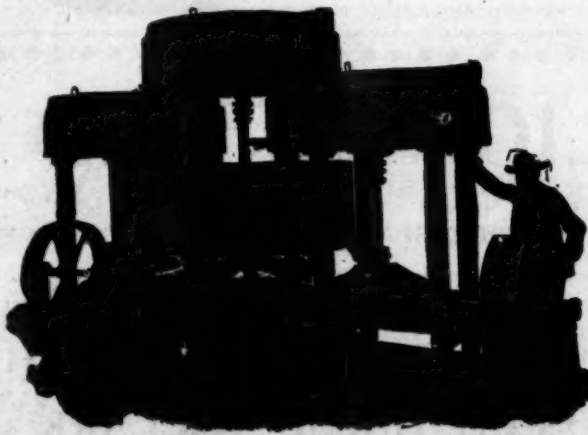
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Cake Formers Meal Cookers  
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The Most Perfect System  
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements  
and the Very Best.



THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.



SET OF 80-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

**TALLOW.**—The market had a stronger tone, even before the advance reported at the London sale, but when the rise there was reported, the melters put another  $\frac{1}{2}$ c on to their views over prices. Thus 55-16c was bid for prime city in hogsheads on Tuesday, the first business day of the week, but on Wednesday 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c was bid and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c asked. The London sale had shown 6@9d advance, where 1,200 casks were offered and all sold. The only sale here up to the close of Wednesday was 50 hogsheads city at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. That the English market were coming up in price was to be counted upon. They have, perhaps, received most encouragement from the reports of the small shipments from Australia for the month of January, or of about 2,700 tons, while it is understood that about 5,000 tons had been expected. It is possible that the probability of interference with shipments from South America through fear of difficulty in clearing vessels by reason of the bubonic plague may have had some effect upon the other foreign markets, yet we look upon the possible interference with shipments from South America as a minor factor only, but, of course, contributing more or less to the strength in view of all other favorable conditions. The production of tallow in Argentina, of course, can not be arranged in importance with that of Australia. It has been steadily falling off for years, yet it makes contributions to the wants of France and England in some degree, and by that much those countries temporarily miss its supplies to adding force to their demands to other countries, and notably to America. But the resumption of confidence in England over buying tallow is shown in the absorption of offerings promptly at its public sales, and the fact that it is furnishing more buying orders to this country, however difficult it is to satisfy these latter when it is taken into consideration that not only more money is asked here for the tallow, but that it costs additionally through the higher rates for ocean freight room to lay down there. A fair quantity of tallow could be had for this month's delivery in New York, perhaps about 700 hogsheads city, and possibly some lots

might be released, not yet shipped, if a good profit was shown here. But the fact remains that the outlook for tallow is encouraging, that Europe needs the product freely, and that at some time in the near future must take it, while that the home demands are becoming more urgent. All over the country the markets are stronger this week by about  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The Western markets are quoted that much higher, and where demands are quickening from home buyers. The arrivals of country-made in New York are very moderate, while they are closely bought up by the home trade, except as a choice lot is picked out by exporters, while  $\frac{1}{2}$ c more money is made this week. Sales have been 325,000 pounds country-made in lots at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, as to quality. City edible could hardly be bought under 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and is not plenty.

On Thursday there were liberal export buying orders for city in tierces at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, but the melters asked 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; city in hogsheads also had bid 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for export, while 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c was asked. It is possible that sales of city in tierces may take place at 5 11-16c. The situation is very strong. It looks to-day as though the contract deliveries of city in hogsheads would go in at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, for 200 hogsheads. The latest market will be found on page 17.

**LARD STEARINE.**—There is very little on offer, but at the same time wants are light, while prices are a little uncertain; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c quoted nominally.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market has a steadier tone. There are somewhat improved demands from consumers, and more particularly at the West, where, at the inside prices, the larger consumers were more disposed to take up considerable quantities. The offerings in New York are not large, with some of the pressers busy in making deliveries on contracts. The compound lard trading is by no means lively here on the condition of the pure lard market. Sales in New York of 75,000 pounds at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and in Chicago 500,000 pounds at 7c.

**GREASE.**—The market should be stronger through the higher tallow prices, under otherwise normal conditions, but just now the local pressers of grease report that they have a slow sale for the oil, and they are somewhat indifferent over buying grease. "A" white quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, "B" white at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, yellow at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5c, and bone and house at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—There is a moderately active export movement, and some demand otherwise, while the tone over prices is quite steady. White quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, and yellow at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

**CORN OIL.**—The exporters are quite free buyers and the general market is well sustained, if not rather more in the seller's favor. Quoted at \$4.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5.00, for large and small lots.

**LARD OIL.**—The market is a little unsettled, with buyers more indifferent through the easier tone for lard, or at least the want of decided snap to its market. The manufacturers are fairly active in their wants. Quoted at 51@52c.

(For Friday's closing, see page 17.)

The monthly exports of butter from Canada to Great Britain, during 1897 to August, 1899, increased from 392,000 to 1,624,000 pounds.

## WELCH & WELCH, SOAPMAKERS' MATERIALS, Tallow and Grease, 121 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.



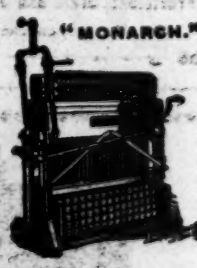
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Strongest and Purest in the Market.

Bbls about 450 lbs.

Also  
All...

**SOAP MATERIALS.**

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO., 383 West St., New York City.



### RULES GOVERNING OLEOMARGARINE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has sent out a warning to manufacturers and dealers in oleomargarine concerning the marking, stamping and branding of packages.

Regulations, Series 7, No. 9, revised June 18, 1895, supplement No. 6, dated May 13, 1898, provides that:

That no device, mark, or brand shall be impressed upon a brick, print or roll of oleomargarine packed in any statutory packages unless the word "oleomargarine" is also impressed thereon.

That no device, mark or brand shall appear on any wrapper covering any print, brick or roll of oleomargarine, packed in any statutory package, unless the word "oleomargarine" is also marked or printed thereon.

That where no device, mark or brand appears upon such print, brick or roll, nor upon the wrapper covering the same, the word "oleomargarine" need not appear, either upon the print, brick or roll, nor upon the wrapper covering the same.

That where some device or mark, accompanied by the word "oleomargarine," is impressed upon such print, brick or roll, the word "oleomargarine" must appear upon the wrapper, even though no other mark or brand appear upon the wrapper.

Under no circumstances will any manufacturer or dealer be permitted to impress or brand or mark upon any imprint, brick or roll of oleomargarine, or on any wrapper covering the same, any device, word, or words calculated to induce the public to believe that it is product of the dairy, even though the word "oleomargarine" appear on the same.

Manufacturers are not permitted to put up oleomargarine in wooden, tin, pressed fiber, or other vessels as subdivision packages for domestic use. It is only in the case of oleomargarine packed for export that such subdivision packages are permitted.

In case of small packages inclosed in statutory packages for export, the marks and brands required on the inner packages must be placed on the packages proper, and not upon an outer covering, or additional or false top or bottom.

### MORE PRAISE FOR THEIR PRODUCT.

The following letter to the Cling-Surface Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., from A. Hopkins & Co., fertilizer manufacturers, of New Albany, Ind., is the latest of the many testimonials being received concerning the merit of this excellent product and engineer's delight:

"We can cheerfully say it beats anything we have every used on belts and has saved us lots of trouble and money. We had one awfully bad belt to hold, but Cling-Surface did the work all right."

### PREVENTS SLIPPING OF AND PRESERVES BELTS.

The days of tight belts are over in the use of Cling-Surface, which is not a sticky belt dressing but a belt filler. This well known dressing, manufactured by the Cling-Surface Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., is endorsed by electric light and power companies, breweries, manufactories, etc. The company guarantees that Cling-Surface will stop all belts slipping, will increase power, permit easy running belts, and permanently preserve them. If not it costs nothing, and cost of carriage is paid both ways. It produces a clean clinging surface on the belt after the Cling-Surface has penetrated the belt. It is also a belt preservative, making and keeping the leather, cotton or rope flex-

ible and elastic, prolonging its life. It is also perfectly successful on rubber belting. Among the many testimonials is that of the Erie Railroad, Union Dry Dock Company of Buffalo, who say that they have now used Cling-Surface for three years, their belts are in perfect condition, they have not a tight belt in the shop and are better satisfied with it than ever. The New York branch office is at the Postal Building, No. 253 Broadway, where catalogues and estimates are cheerfully furnished.

The White Gin and Mill Company, of Brandon, Tex., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock.

The F. A. Sherwood Company of Rochester, N. Y., has been incorporated to deal in hides, leather and shoe machinery. The capital is \$100,000. The directors are Frederick A. Sherwood, Lucius E. Hoyle and Harry W. Lasher, of Rochester.

During the recent National Live Stock Convention at Fort Worth, Tex., M. K. Parsons, of Salt Lake City, bought of John Sparks, of Reno, Nev., 11,000 head of steers at \$22.50, \$29 and \$32.50.

The plant of the Illinois Leather Company, at Wilmington, Del., was burned, entailing a loss of \$25,000.

## DIXON'S SILICA GRAPHITE PAINT

FOR TIN OR SHINGLE ROOFS AND IRON WORK. Tin roofs well painted have not required repainting for 10 to 15 years. IT IS ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

If you need any paint it will pay you to send for circular.

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Has Complete WET and DRY Systems of Automatic Fire Extinguishers. Fully Endorsed by Insurance Companies!

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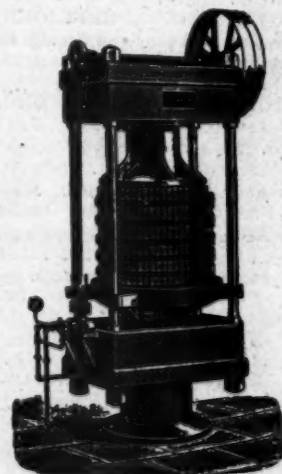
Doors swing open to remove crackling. Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap. Full pressure at any point. No blocking required.

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### Ideal Beef and Hog Travelers

Built on Latest and Improved Ideas. Run Smooth as a Bicycle. Samples Submitted on Application. Estimates Furnished on Entire Plants of Trackage, Hangers, etc. MAIN AND MORGAN STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 641,266. RENDERING AND PRESSING APPARATUS. Josephus F. Brussella, Irvington, Va.; assignor of one-fourth to Albert J. Morse, Harborton, Va. Filed July 19, 1898. Renewed May 31, 1899. Serial No. 718,921.
- 641,343. APPARATUS FOR TREATING SIZE. August Stepham, Breitenbach, German. Filed April 15, 1898. Serial No. 677,754.
- 641,351. REFRIGERATOR. Michael Willett, Blue Island, Ill.; assignor of one-half to Charles Wilkinson, same place. Filed September 7, 1897. Serial No. 650,756.
- 641,393. MEAT-HANGER. William O. Johnson, Seattle, Wash. Filed August 18, 1899. Serial No. 727,677.
- 641,419. AGITATOR. Henry C. Wheeler, Winchester, Cal. Filed November 16, 1898. Serial No. 696,636.
- 641,421. REFRIGERATOR. Frederick A. Wilke, Richmond, Ind.; assignor to the Wilke Manufacturing Company, Anderson, Ind. Filed May 15, 1899. Serial No. 716,838.
- 641,446. AGITATOR FOR REFRIGERATING AND ICE MANUFACTURE. Edward N. Friedmann, New York, N. Y.; assignor to the DeLa Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company, same place. Filed April 22, 1899. Serial No. 714,079.
- 641,480. CATTLE STANCHION. Charles H. Turner, Westphalia, Kan. Filed September 6, 1899. Serial No. 729,628.
- 641,612. CREAM SEPARATOR. George L. Smith and Austin Huffman, Princeton, Ill. Filed April 19, 1899. Serial No. 713,678.
- 641,615. REFRIGERATING SYSTEM. Maximilian M. Suppea, Elyria, and John M. Dortch, Cleveland, O.; assignors to the Cochran Company, Lorain, O. Filed December 27, 1897. Serial No. 663,776.
- 640,732. CAN-OPENER. Alfred L. Baker, Mansfield, W. Va. Filed January 23, 1899. Serial No. 703,126.
- 640,740. WEIGHING SCALE. Samuel T. Braley, Rutland, Vt.; assignor to The Howe Scale Company of 1896, of Vermont. Filed July, 28, 1899. Serial No. 725,439.
- 640,764. WEIGHING SCALE. George De Breton Hoyes, Chetek, Wis. Filed September 30, 1898. Serial No. 692,311.
- 640,765. COOLING OR REFRIGERATING APPARATUS. Wilhelm Helm, Berlin, Germany. Filed December 13, 1898. Serial No. 699,110.
- 640,776. PROCESS OF BATING HIDES. Charles W. Koch, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed September 30, 1899. Serial No. 732,256.
- 640,785. BAG FILLER. Samuel Marshall, Allegheny, Pa.; assignor of one-half to Fernan K. Duff, Bellevue, Pa. Filed August 24, 1898. Serial No. 689,380.
- 640,789. MILK STERILIZER. John Mitchell and Henry C. Larson, Dodgeville, Wis. Filed May 31, 1899. Serial No. 718,840.
- 640,814. PROCESS OF EXTRACTING GREASE FROM SKINS. Joseph W. Rogers, Gloversville, N. Y. Filed April 28, 1899. Serial No. 714,801.
- 640,894. HOG TRAP. Terry Fisher, Mexico, Ind. Filed July 25, 1899. Serial No. 725,101.
- 640,910. REFRIGERATING OR ICE-MAKING MACHINE. George B. Hiett, Atlanta, Ga.; assignor of one-half to Samuel S. Brewer, Tuskegee, Ala. Filed February 15, 1899. Serial No. 705,545.
- 640,954. HOG CATCHING IMPLEMENT. Samuel Rufe, Chamois, Mo. Filed November 25, 1898. Serial No. 697,424.

- 640,020. SCALDING VAT. John W. Kohlhepp, Chicago, Ill. Filed February 2, 1898. Serial No. 608,818.
- 641,055. BAG HOLDER. James Thompson, Greeley, Col. Filed May 10, 1899. Serial No. 716,294.
- 641,084. MACHINE FOR PACKING BUTTER. Ranslar R. Cross, Oneonta, N. Y. Filed April 6, 1899. Serial No. 712,015.
- 641,116. CHURN. John J. Jones, Braman, O. T. Filed September 19, 1899. Serial No. 730,975.
- 641,195. SPRING BALANCE COMPUTING SCALE. J. W. Culmer and George B. Hoyt, Cleveland, O.; assignors to the National Computing Scale Company, same place. Filed February 4, 1898. Serial No. 669,077.
- 641,207. PACKING BOX. Howard H. Higham, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed June 3, 1898. Serial No. 682,469.
- 641,251. APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER. Sell H. Woolley, Oakland, Cal. Filed August 18, 1898. Serial No. 688,921.
- 641,740. CATTLE GUARD. John H. Threlkeld, Indianola, Ia. Filed Oct. 20, 1899. Serial No. 734,241.
- 641,742. METHOD OF MANUFACTURING ICE. Jacob F. Wagner and Arthur Freston, Philadelphia, Pa.; assignor to the Ice Manufacturing Company of Germantown, same place. Filed August 16, 1899. Serial No. 727,346.
- 641,774. HOG SCALDING DEVICE. Fred C. Holder, Chicago, Ill.; assignor to the Swift and Company, same place. Filed February 2, 1898. Serial No. 668,807.
- 641,814. APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURING ICE. Jacob F. Wagner and Arthur Freston, Philadelphia, Pa.; assignor to the Ice Manufacturing Company of Germantown, same place. Filed October 11, 1899. Serial No. 733,266.
- 641,835. CHURN. Emil Burk, Paterson, N. J. Filed May 17, 1899. Serial No. 717,158.
- 641,840. CREAM SEPARATOR. Ellsworth P. Doty, Cato, N. Y.; assignor of one-half to Charles A. Chase, same place. Filed June 9, 1899. Serial No. 719,927.
- 641,904. PLATFORM SCALE. Walter F. Stimpson, Milan, Mich. Filed April 25, 1898. Serial No. 678,737.
- 641,917. ADVERTISING REFRIGERATOR. Freeman N. Young and Francis E. Thompson, Arlington, Mass. Filed June 28, 1899. Serial No. 722,171.
- 641,920. AUTOMATIC STOCK FEEDER. David A. Askew, Coleraine, N. C. Filed May 31, 1899. Serial No. 718,856.
- 641,959. CREAM SEPARATOR. John D. Hendrickson and Wm. E. Kimball, Madison, Wis. Filed October 19, 1899. Serial No. 734,102.
- 642,023. PROCESS OF PURIFYING BRINE. Gerhard N. Vis, Schweizerhalle, Switzerland. Filed December 5, 1899. Serial No. 739,254.

### Trade-Marks.

- 34,019. HOG CHOLERA MEDICINE OR REMEDIES. The American Proprietary Medicine Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed November 23, 1899. Essential feature, the word, "Hocholera." Used since March 15, 1899.
- 34,032. LAUNDRY AND TOILET SOAPS. Fidanque, Nieto & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed December 11, 1899. Essential feature, the word "Dotain." Used since November 15, 1897.
- 34,066. CEREAL PRODUCTS. The Cerealine Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed December 23, 1899. Essential feature, the word "Pansitose." Used since November, 1898.

## Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic ports, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Feb. 10, is as follows:

To.	Week ending Feb. 10, '00.	Same to Feb. 10, '99.	Nov. 1, '99, to Feb. 10, '00.
<b>PORK, BBLs.</b>			
U. Kingdom...	2,521	2,018	20,826
Continent ....	652	698	13,988
So. & Cen. Am.	624	606	6,423
W. Indies....	1,034	3,867	27,140
Br. No. Am....	2	...	2,375
Other countries	...	...	729
Total .....	4,833	7,089	71,681

<b>HAM AND BACON, LBS.</b>			
U. Kingdom...	18,471,335	12,867,938	180,019,837
Continent ....	2,403,462	2,022,063	34,061,890
So. & Cen. Am.	297,600	301,500	1,708,299
W. Indies....	188,025	119,825	3,411,550
Br. No. Am....	...	3,825	25,000
Other countries	6,675	2,000	441,525
Total .....	19,367,097	15,337,779	219,693,101

<b>LARD, LBS.</b>			
U. Kingdom...	6,200,541	4,995,516	77,792,190
Continent ....	7,729,988	5,201,909	104,131,789
So. & Cen. Am.	807,110	407,235	6,261,710
W. Indies....	352,470	226,210	7,677,325
Br. No. Am....	...	...	62,925
Other countries	46,890	48,120	574,610
Total .....	15,136,909	10,878,990	196,500,549

### Recapitulation of Week's Reports.

From.	Pork Bbls.	Bacon & Ham Lbs.	Lard Lbs.
New York....	2,243	5,155,575	5,221,800
Boston .....	1,043	7,728,775	2,808,527
Portland, Me.	543	2,829,500	595,500
Phila., Pa....	300	1,466,717	1,738,439
Balto., Md....	50	848,030	2,563,934
Norfolk .....	...	...	...
Newport News	336	...	1,057,469
New Orleans...	87	56,250	9,800
Montreal ....	...	...	...
St. John, N.B.	225	1,283,250	241,500
Total .....	4,833	19,367,097	15,136,909

### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '99, to Feb. 10, '00.	Nov. 1, '98, to Feb. 10, '99.	Decrease.
Pork, lb ....	14,336,200	19,362,000	5,026,400
Hams, bcn, lb	219,693,101	281,408,254	61,715,153
Lard, lb ....	196,500,549	232,006,057	36,105,508

### TO MEET STEAMSHIPS.

George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, has added a steamship bureau to the equipment of the passenger service of the road. He has engaged Captains Louis Ingwersen and F. A. G. Schultze to superintend the bureau, and one of their duties will be to meet all incoming trans-Atlantic and the principal coastwise steamships to assist passengers who wish to leave the city via the Vanderbilt system. Capt. Ingwersen will have charge of the American, Cunard, White Star, Atlantic Transport, Wilson, Anchor and Allan-State lines, and Capt. Schultze has been assigned to the North-German Lloyd, Hamburg-American, French, Rotterdam, Red Star and Thingvalla lines.

They will meet all incoming steamships, and will be prepared to furnish railway tickets, parlor and sleeping car accommodations and to assist passengers with their baggage and check it to points on the line of the railroad, after it has been passed by the customs inspectors. They will also furnish passengers with cabs operated by the railroad company, and furnish time tables and general information to passengers. The two men have also been directed to assist passengers who come to this city with a view of going abroad, and such passengers will be met at the Grand Central Station on incoming trains and conducted to the steamship. Their baggage will be attended to, and steamship tickets can be procured in advance by communicating with Mr. Daniels.



**PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.**

\* Doty & Hull's packinghouse market at Fayette, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

\* A large market building will be built and finely equipped on the Ritchie site, West Genesee street, Syracuse, N. Y.

\* Among the new factories in Houston, Tex., is that of Henke & Pilot, oleomargarine. Many carloads of this article are brought into the State annually.

\* The Idaho Supreme Court has handed down an opinion affirming the validity of the live stock quarantine law enacted at the last session of the Legislature.

\* The new Anti-combine Salt Company, composed of salt dealers in Michigan and wholesale grocers in Chicago and other cities, will build a large salt works in Duluth, Minn.

\* The Newport News (Va.) Abattoir buildings are to be completed by June 15. The company are arranging for shipping beef to American cities; also to London and Amsterdam.

\* A committee of the city council and the slaughterhouse commission of St. Johns, N. B., held a joint meeting for discussing the matter of building a public abattoir in or about the city.

\* The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Live Stock Company, of Kansas City, has been incorporated. Capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators are: D. R. Newland, J. E. Caton and M. G. Sherman.

\* It is expected that the new Cudahy packing plant at Armourdale will be ready for business about May 15. One of the chief innovations will be a dining room for the officers and managers.

\* The Chicago (Ill.) Meat Supply Company has been incorporated. Capital, \$10,000. Dealing in meats and provisions. The incorporators are: Philip W. Blaskin, J. L. Hurd and Charles F. Nettleson.

\* The National Salt Company is a \$12,000,000 New Jersey corporation formed in 1899. By ownership and lease of factories, and by purchase of product, it now controls about 90 per cent. of our product of salt.

\* The Richfield Springs Dairy Company, of Richfield Springs, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$6,000. The directors are: Dolos A. Walker, John G. Robinson and Norman Golman, all of Richfield Springs.

\* The new salmon cannery which the Columbia River Packers' Association will build at Rooster Rock, Ore., will be 60x200 feet in size. It is hoped to have this factory ready for May 1 to handle spring run of fish.

\* Omaha's (Neb.) packing business last year exceeded \$113,000,000, and the people of the city give credit to W. J. C. Kenyon and his assistants, of the Union Stockyards, for handling a considerable part of this great business.

\* Capt. Edward Payson Moore, who was secretary of the Old Guard of New York for twenty years, died at his home in that city on the 8th inst., aged 70 years. Prior to his last illness Capt. Moore was an exporter of provisions.

\* Receipts of live stock at the Omaha (Neb.) stockyards for January numbered 309,020 head, divided as follows: Cattle, 57,717; hogs, 180,376; sheep, 70,927. An increase of 15,968 head of cattle, as compared with January, 1899, is shown.

\* The city meat market at Tampico, Mex.,

has been destroyed by fire. Its loss, with that of the entire block burned by a fire which originated in the mercantile house of Vallez, Lobez & Abascal, is estimated at between \$800,000 and \$1,000,000.

\* The war in South Africa is proving a stimulus for American packinghouses. An Ohio company has recently received several large orders from its New York agent which are to go direct to the English army. Another company is engaged in filling an order direct from the English Government for 2,000,000 pounds of canned bacon.

\* A despatch from Berlin says that the Bavarian and Saxon diets have discussed trade relations with the United States, and particularly the meat bill, insisting upon a rigid control of American meats. A Saxon delegate, Herr Boossneck, national liberal, bitterly complained of the "unfair treatment to which America subjects German textiles."

\* Dayton G. Gray, assistant general superintendent, and I. E. Howard, manager of the Transit house and system of restaurants of the Union Stockyard and Transit Company, have left that company after a service of twenty years. Mr. Gray becomes a member of the firm of Wilson & Co., a livestock commission concern, and Mr. Howard retires from active business.

\* The Liverpool (England) "Daily Post" says that a leading cattle importer has stated that the imports of live cattle into the Mersey which, at this season, average about 8,000 head per week, have fallen off to about one-half that number. The decrease is due to the engagement of ships for transporting purposes, but not to the falling off in the supply from the United States or the River Plate. At present, in spite of the falling off, the supply is fairly equal to the demand.

# HALF THE FUN

of making sausages is in the dressing. A sausage can be no better than the dressing; it may be worse, but never better. The dressing makes the sausage, Bell—he makes the dressing. No sausage maker can make the best sausages unless he uses Bell's Sausage Dressing. He may think he does, but thinking doesn't make it so. It is a well-ribbed, short-backed fact that

## BELL'S THREE X SAUSAGE DRESSING

is the greatest triumph in the art of sausage making to date. It has been developed and broadened until to-day it stands supreme. It's in a class by itself. It does what no other dressing will do. It is complete in itself. It combines all those most desirable flavors that go to make the most exquisite blend. The sweet herbs and choice spices represent about 15 different flavoring and preserving elements. Nothing more is ever required for the most palatable flavoring and for the best preservation of the sausage—no, not even salt. It is always uniform; it saves bother and it saves losses. It helps trade by making the best sausages.

**BUT WHY SAY MORE!** Send us 15 two-cent stamps for a 60c. trial package. That'll settle the question once and for all and in favor of Bell's. Your money back if not found as represented.

**THE WILLIAM G. BELL COMPANY** (Established 1861. Incorporated 1891.) **BOSTON, MASS.**

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INCORPORATED 1884.

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A. H. HUTCHINSON, Manager Ice  
& Refrigerating Machine Dept.

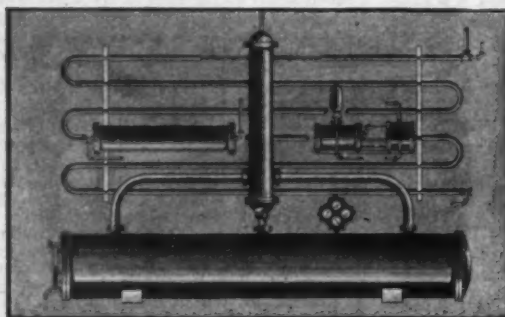
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Which saves **50 PER CENT.** over any other

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MANUFACTURER OF

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*Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated*  
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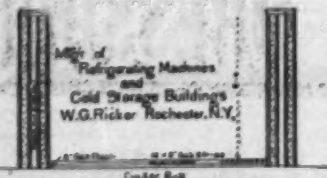
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REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,  
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and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand,

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized  
and Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and  
cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality  
and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.

Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,  
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and  
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Designs Made and Estimates Given.

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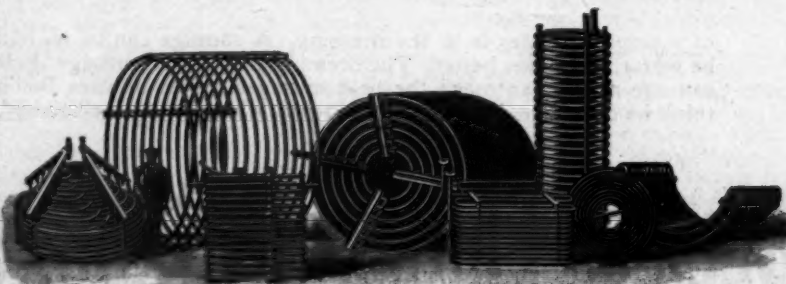
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Freight and Passenger.

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PIPE COILS AND BENDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

## For Heating and Cooling.



**THE WHITLOCK COIL PIPE CO.,**

Main Office and Works:

ELMWOOD, CONN.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS, HARTFORD.

109 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

8 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON.

Messrs. Welch, Holme & Clark Company, of New York, commission merchants in soap-makers' supplies—tallow, grease, cocoanut and palm oils, cotton oil, olive oil, caustic soda, soap stock, etc.—have issued a very convenient business calendar for 1900. This firm is always up-to-date in everything it does.

A very attractive calendar has been issued by Clay, Robinson & Co., the well

known live stock commission men of Chicago. It is in six sheets held together by a silk ribbon and in addition to two months appearing on each card there is also a handsome picture.

Society ladies of New Brunswick, N. J., owing to premiums offered by merchants, are selling perfumed soaps. Hence the town sends forth a thousand sweet odors and the people are more than well supplied.



# Ice and Refrigeration

—The ice plant at Gadsden has been purchased by the Wright Cotton Mills and will be removed to Alabama City, Ala.

—An artificial ice plant, with a capacity of 35 tons per day, is being erected at North Adams, Mass. A cold storage building will be connected.

—Mr. J. E. Smith has closed a deal with the Dublin (Ga.) Brick Company for 400,000 brick for the building of an oil and ice factory in that city. The enterprise will soon be under construction and its completion is assured in time for the coming season.

—The Crystal Ice Company, of Davenport, Ia., have decided to sell its plant because of a debt of \$45,000 which is too heavy a load to carry. The board of directors have agreed to the organization of a new company to continue the running of the plant.

—In connection with the building of a new prospective cold storage plant, to be located near the city hall, Kansas City, Mo., U. S. Epperson, president of the Commercial Club, expects to present a proposition from some Eastern men and the produce men are holding back to some extent until this proposition can be made.

—A large part of the capital stock of \$30,000 of the new Geneva (N. Y.) Ice & Cold Storage Company has been subscribed. The proposed plant will cover an area of 65x90 feet and is to cost \$26,000. The company will strive to have the plant in operation in time for the coming season. The promoters of the

company are: George E. Licht, T. A. Kane and Charles B. Dorsey.

—The old Bishop building is being torn away at the corner of Water and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C., where the Carolina Ice Company will build a modern cold storage warehouse to be used in connection with their ice factory adjoining, which is to be thoroughly overhauled and all the old machinery is to be replaced with new machinery which has already been made by the Fred W. Wolf Company, of Chicago.

## NEW ENGLISH ICE COMPANIES IN 1899.

During the year 1899 subscriptions in cash have been invited to the extent of 50 odd million sterling by the promoters of "industrial and miscellaneous" new companies. The following is a list of such companies, in whose business the making of ice or cold storage plays the principal part, together with their nominal capital, as duly recorded month by month in these pages:

South African Supply and Cold Storage .....	£450,000
Southampton Cold Storage and Laitage .....	250,000
Michele's Anglo-Norwegian Ice....	50,000
United Ice .....	40,000
Swansea Steam Trawling, Pure Ice and Cold Storage.....	35,000
Birmingham Cold Storage.....	25,000
Croydon and East Surrey District Consumers' Ice.....	20,000
Ramegate Pure Ice.....	20,000
Huddersfield Ice and Cold Storage .....	16,000
Dundee Ice and Cold Storage.....	15,000

Kent Pure Ice Manufacturing....	15,000
Surrey Pure Ice.....	12,000
Fleetwood Ice.....	11,000
Bath Cold Storage and Ice.....	10,000
Cambria Cold Storage and Ice....	10,000
Coventry Pure Ice and Cold Storage .....	10,000
North Staffordshire Pure Ice and Cold Storage.....	10,000
Croydon Pure Ice and Cold Storage .....	5,000
Exeter Pure Ice Manufacturing....	5,000
Eastern Counties Ice.....	2,000
Ropes (H. T.) & Co.....	1,000
Union Cold Storage of Manchester .....	100

Total.....£1,012,100

This list does not include such concerns as Sawers, Ltd., with a capital of £150,000, because cold storage is only a minor part of the business carried on, nor any companies which have merely increased their capital in the period under review.

Other new limited liability companies which have been formed during the year and are of special interest to our readers are: R. W. Blackwell & Co., capital £200,000; North Pole Ice and Refrigerating Company, £85,000; Liverpool Refrigeration Company, £50,000; T. & W. Cole, £20,000, and the Ice Trades Finance Syndicate, £5,000.—Cold Storage, London.

The 300 workmen employed at the W. & H. Walker soap manufactory at Herrs Island, near Pittsburg, Pa., were agreeably surprised on finding in their envelopes on a recent pay day a raise of 10 per cent. in their wage. The company are making heavy shipments to South America and the Philippines and have built a fertilizing building in place of the one lately destroyed by fire, at a cost of \$10,000.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Scott Fertilizer Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., arrangements were perfected for issuing \$50,000 preferred stock, for the purpose of increasing the plants. Already one-half of this amount has been taken by the present stockholders.

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# ARE THE BEST.



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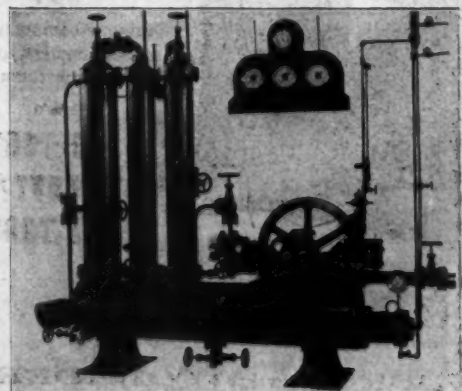
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## Our Mighty Midget Ice and Refrigerating Machine

OCCUPIES LITTLE SPACE,  
DOES GREAT WORK.

Designed specially for packinghouses, hotels, creameries, small refrigerating plants.

MACHINES ALL SIZES.

## HENRY VOGT MACHINE CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

1900 Catalogue on Application.



AUTOMATIC REGULATOR.  
Regulates flow of weak  
liquor to absorber.

# THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.

W. J. FRANCKE, Consulting Engineer,

**Contractors, Engineers, Founders.**

**BUILDERS OF REFRIGERATING  
and ICE MAKING MACHINERY**

**WE CONTRACT FOR THE EQUIP-  
MENT OF COMPLETE PLANTS**

**THE VACUUM REFRIGERATING MACHINE CO.,**

**NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., U. S. A.**

## ELECTRICAL NOTES.

The Sprague Electric Company, of New York, has equipped one of the Old Dominion Line steamers with a quantity of Lundell fans, finished in white and gold to correspond with the cabin decorations. They make an attractive as well as a useful addition. The fans are mounted to run in an inverted position, the motors being attached to the ceiling.

The New York Belting & Packing Company has ordered a 75-kw direct-connected generator for its new factory in Passaic, N. J. The order was placed with the Sprague Electric Company.

The E. S. Ward & Co. has equipped its new factory in Waverly, N. J., with the Lundell apparatus, having ordered from the Sprague Electric Company one 25-kw and one 75-kw generator, belted type, of 250 volts, and fifteen motors ranging from 2 to 20-hp.

## CANADIAN BUTTER IN ENGLAND.

Consul Brush, of Niagara Falls, under date of January 20, 1900, sends the following:

The growth in the exports of Canadian butter to Great Britain is attracting general attention. In 1897, the average exports of butter from Canada to the English market were 3,500 cwt. (392,000 pounds) per month; in 1898, the average was 5,500 cwt. (616,000

pounds) per month; and during the first eight months of 1899, the average exceeded 14,500 cwt. per month. In August, 1899, the tremendous total was recorded of 60,957 cwt. (1,624,000 pounds), or 52,387 pounds of butter per day. The butter is prepared especially for export, brings a higher price, and the demand for it seems almost unlimited. The Minister of Agriculture has been especially active in promoting the sales of Canadian butter and cheese throughout Great Britain. The results of two years' work show possibilities that are worthy the earnest attention of United States shippers.

## ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF FIRE.

One million, five hundred thousand dollars worth of property went up in flame and smoke in St. Louis, Mo., last week. The St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Company sustained a loss of \$15,000 on stock, while the building they occupied, and which was consumed, was worth \$30,000.

## Engineering Department

**PRODUCE REFRIGERATING  
COMPANY....**

**Madison Cooper,  
Manager.**

**Minneapolis, Minn.**

Complete plants designed and built for the economical and correct handling of all perishable products. Specialists in all classes of refrigeration. Plans, specifications and supervision. Consultation and expert services. Correspondence invited.

**THE COOPER SYSTEMS.**—Gravity Brine Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air Circulation, and Process Preventing the Formation of Frost on Refrigerating Surfaces.

The cottonseed oil mill question at Dodd City, Tex., is growing in favor. A meeting of citizens was held at which \$16,000 was subscribed and the balance of the proposed amount of \$30,000 is in sight; thus the enterprise seems assured.

## WATER-PROOF INSULATING PAPERS

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COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSES

AND HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS

That will insure permanent, dry insulation,

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**THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO.,**

**CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.**

Odorless, hard stock, best non-conductors.  
Can be made 105 inches wide in carload lots.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

## REFRIGERATION

AND

## ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

**Permit Us to Give You A  
ESTIMATE.**

Because we manufacture  
and install the

**Simplest,  
Most Durable,  
Most Efficient  
Plants.**

Anyone competent to  
operate motive power  
can operate them.

**ONE TON TO  
TWENTY-  
FIVE TONS.**

**GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,**

**ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.**

**35 OSCEOLA STREET, OSHKOSH, WIS.**



# New York Markets

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	15/	15/	20
Bacon.....	35/	22 6	24
Lard, tcs.....	25/	22 6	24
Cheese.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	25/	22 6	24
Beef, per c.....	5/	4 8	24
Pork, per bbl.....	3/6	3 3	24

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, March, 3 1/4. Cork for orders, March, 3/10 1/4.

## LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to February 10:

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,182	1,118	15,635	12,197	
Sixtieth St.....	2,243	139	2,559	14,393	427
Fortieth St.....					22,496
Hoboken.....	1,879	40	41	1,210	
Lehigh Val. B. R.....	1,678				3,644
Baltimore & O.....	1,896				
Weehawken.....					
Scatterling.....		72		48	
Totals.....	9,899	179	3,790	31,276	38,764
Totals last week.....	10,120	168	3,213	31,713	36,038

Weekly exports to February 10:

	Live Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Eastmans Company.....	1,179	48	13,782
Nelson Morris.....	1,415	1,078	14,082
Armour & Co.....	8,435	1,923	14,480
J. Shamburg & Son.....	933	501	
Schwartzschild & Sulzberger.....			1,262
Swift and Company.....	761	441	
W. A. Sherman.....	350		
Brown, Snell & Co.....	1,859	291	6,237
U. F. Lough & Co.....	3,856	2,424	21,697
A. E. Outerbridge & Co.....	250		
Harvey & Outerbridge.....	614	150	
	150		
	110		
	9		1,000
	15		
	30		
Totals to all ports.....	6,449	2,910	29,534
Total to all ports last week.....	3,367	3,138	31,943

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 30	5 70
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 85	5 25
Common native steers.....	4 60	4 80
Stags and Oxen.....	2 50	4 38
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 10	4 30
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	5 30	5 60

## LIVE CALVES.

Prices were lower this week, with a fair run. We quote:

Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	8 1/2
" common to good, per lb.....	8

## LIVE HOGS.

The receipts the past week have been fair, prices ruling about steady. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.....	5 25
" heavy.....	5 25
" light to medium.....	5 30
Pigs.....	5 50
Roughs.....	4 25

## Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special for The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO.—Steadier; \$4.70@5.00; left, 741.	
CINCINNATI.—Active; strong; \$4.15@5.07 1/2.	
ST. LOUIS.—5c lower; \$4.80@4.95.	
OMAHA.—Steady to easy; \$4.60@4.80.	
EAST BUFFALO.—5c lower; \$4.75@5.15; closed steady.	
LOUISVILLE.—Steady; \$4.70@5.00.	
PITTSBURG.—Slow; \$4.70@5.15.	
MILWAUKEE.—\$4.60@4.92 1/2.	
KANSAS CITY.—Lower; \$4.60@4.80.	
CLEVELAND.—Yorkers and mediums, \$5.	
INDIANAPOLIS.—Slow; \$4.60@4.90; later, extreme top, \$5.00.	

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a fair run this week, prices ruling somewhat firmer. We quote:

Lambs.....	7 25	7 75
Live sheep, prime.....	4 25	5 00
" common to medium.....	4	4 00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Demand is fairly active and market holds steady at former prices. Ducks and geese in moderate supply, and while a few command a slight premium quotations cover general sales. Pigeons higher and firm. We quote:

Chickens, per lb.....	10 1/4
Fowls.....	11 1/4
Roosters, old, per lb.....	7 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	10
Ducks, per pair.....	60
Geese.....	1 00
Pigeons.....	35

## DRESSED BEEF.

The beef market continues dull. A general feeling of depression prevails. Prices are much lower and demand very slow. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	7 1/2	8
" light.....	7	7 1/2
Common to fair native.....	6 1/2	7
Choice Western heavy.....	6 1/2	7 1/2
" light.....	6	6 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	6	6 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/2	7 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	6	6 1/2
Choice cows.....	6	6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5	5 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	5 1/2	6 1/2
Common to fair.....	5	5 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	4 1/2	5

## DRESSED CALVES.

There was a light demand this week and veal this week, and prices have gone down. We quote:

Veals, city-dressed, prime.....	12 1/2	13
" country-dressed, prime.....	12	12 1/2

## DRESSED HOGS.

Trade is generally dull in dressed hogs, prices ruling about steady. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
" 120 lbs.....	6	6 1/2
" 140 lbs.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
Pigs.....	7	7 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a light demands this week and business generally dull; prices about steady. We quote:

Prime lambs.....	8	10 1/2
Fair to good lambs.....	9	10
Common to medium lambs.....	8	9
Fair to good sheep.....	7	8
Common to medium.....	6	7

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 18,715 pkgs.; previous six days, 21,541 pkgs. General trading continues slow. Western chickens generally show undesirable quality. Fowls are fairly steady. Capons continue plenty, dull and weak. Fresh ducks and geese nearly all undesirable. Squabs plenty and dull. Quite some southwestern iced poultry has arrived, but selling slowly. Very little movement in frozen poultry this week, except some lots of cheaper grades. We quote:

Turkeys, young hens, fancy.....	11 1/4
" mixed, fancy.....	10 1/4
" young toms, fancy, small.....	10 1/4
" West, young toms, heavy to med.....	9 1/4
" old hens.....	9 1/4
" old toms.....	9 1/4
" poor.....	7 1/4
Broilers, Phila., 2-4 lbs. av. to pair, per pair.....	18 1/4
Chickens, Phila., large, per lb.....	15 1/4
" mixed weights.....	13 1/4
Chickens, State and Penna., prime.....	10 1/4
Chickens, Western, dry-picked, av. best.....	10 1/4
" scalded, av. best.....	10 1/4
" fair to good.....	9 1/4
Chickens and fowls, State and Penna., prime.....	10 1/4
" Western, mixed, prime.....	10 1/4
" fair to good.....	9 1/4
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	10 1/4
" Western, prime.....	10 1/4
" fair to good.....	9 1/4
Old footers, per lb.....	7 1/4

Capons, Phila., fancy large, per lb.....	16 1/4	17 1/4
" medium weights.....	13 1/4	14 1/4
" small and slips.....	11 1/4	12 1/4
Capons, Western, large.....	13 1/4	14 1/4
" small and slips.....	10 1/4	11 1/4
Ducks, fancy.....	19 1/4	20 1/4
" good to prime.....	19 1/4	20 1/4
" poor.....	17 1/4	18 1/4
Geese, fancy.....	9	9 1/4
" good to prime.....	9	9 1/4
" poor.....	6 1/4	7 1/4
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	3 25	
" dark, per doz.....	2 00	
" culls.....	00	1 10

## PROCESSED.

Turkeys, young hens and toms.....	12	13
Broilers, fancy.....	13 1/4	17
Chickens.....	13	13 1/4
" average.....	11 1/4	12 1/4
Fowls.....	9 1/4	10 1/4
Ducks.....	11 1/4	13 1/4
Geese, average best.....	9 1/4	10 1/4

## PROVISIONS.

There was a fair demand for provisions this week, prices ruling lower on Western and higher on city lots. We quote:

## (JOBBER TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs average.....	11 1/4	12
" 12 to 14.....	10 1/4	11
" heavy.....	9 1/4	10 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	7 1/4	8
" heavy.....	7 1/4	8 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 1/4	10
" (rib in).....	9	9 1/4
Dried beef sets.....	16 1/4	17
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	7 1/4	8
" shoulders.....	8	8 1/4
Pickled bellies, light.....	7	7 1/4
" heavy.....	7 1/4	7 1/4
Fresh pork loins, City.....	7 1/4	10
" Western.....	7	8

## LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	6 50	6 60
" South America.....	6 75	6 80
" Brazil (Kaga).....	6 75	6 80
Compounds—Domestic.....	6 25	6 35
" Export.....	6 25	6 35
Prime Western lards.....	6 25	6 35
" City lards.....	6	6 1/4
" lard stearine.....	7	7 1/4
" oleo.....	6	6 1/4

## FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	8	9
" heads on.....	11	14
Hallbut, White.....	11	14
" Grey.....	9	11
" Frozen.....	7	8
Striped bass, pan.....	12 1/2	15
Bluefish, Green.....	10	12
Eels, skinned.....	6	10
" skin on.....	6	8
White perch.....	6	12 1/2
Flounders.....	8	7
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	8	8
" green.....	16	20
" Eastern.....	8	10
Smelts, green.....	8	10
Lobsters, large.....	20	22
" medium.....	12 1/2	15
Herrings, frozen.....	3 1/4	4
" green.....	6	10
Red snappers.....	12 1/2	15
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives.....	30	35
Shad, N. C. bucks.....	75	90
" roes.....	50	75
Scallops, medium.....	1 25	1 50
" large.....	1 25	1 50
Soft crabs, large.....	8	10
" medium.....	5	6
Weakfish, frozen.....	5	6
Sea bass, green.....	10	12
White fish, frozen.....	15	18
Pompano.....	4	5
Haddock.....	20	25
King fish, Southern.....	4 1/4	5
" frozen.....	4 1/4	5
Ciscoes.....	4 1/4	5
Prawn.....	8	10
Sea trout.....	8	10
Sheepshead.....	8	10
Brook Trout.....	8	10
Butterfish.....	8	10
Fishes.....	8	10
Green turbot.....	8	10

## GAME.

The game season being over quotations are, for the time being, suspended.

## BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 26,500 pkgs.; previous six days, 28,827 pkgs. The demand is about fair. Firsts sell pretty well, and the lower grades are in moderate demand. State dairy tubs of fine quality are fairly active, but other grades slow. Factory about steady. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.....	24 1/4	25
" firsts.....	24 1/4	25
" seconds.....	24 1/4	25
" thirds.....	24 1/4	25
" State, extras.....	24 1/4	25
" firsts.....	24 1/4	25
" seconds.....	24 1/4	25
" thirds.....	24 1/4	25





# THOMAS' AMERICAN GROCERY TRADES' REFERENCE BOOK

## FOR 1898-9.

The Only Reference of the Kind. Complete, Accurate and up to date.

### CONTENTS OF BOOK.

1.—WHOLESALE GROCERS OF THE U. S. AND CANADA (3,000), 1,800 of which are strictly wholesale, 1,200 wholesale and retail. It states which are strictly wholesale and which are partly retail. It gives the financial rating of each name. This is the most complete and accurate list of the trade ever issued. It is thoroughly revised by some of the largest houses of the country, who have dealings with the entire trade.

2.—The Grocery and Merchandise Brokers of the U. S. and Canada, with the financial rating of each (2,500 names).

3.—All Manufacturers, Jobbers, Producers and Importers under the following classifications, with the financial rating of each (for use of Jobbers, Brokers, Export and Foreign Trade as a Purchasing Guide. The only compilation ever made that gives information of value to Buyers, and is the only Grocery Book that is used by BUYERS):

Acid Phosphate	Cranberries	Malt	Soda, Caustic
Alum	Cream Tartars	Manioca	Salt
Alum	Crushed Fruits	Maple Sugar	Salt, Celery
Almond Paste	Curry Powder	Maple Syrup	Saltpetre
Almond Powder	Cut Soles, Leather	Marmalade	Samp
Ammonia	Cuttle Fish Bone	Matches	Sardines, Paste
Anchovies	Deviled Meats	Meat Cutters	Sardines, Imported
Arrow Root	Disinfectants	Metal Polishes	Sardines, Domestic
Axes and Hatchets	Dog Cakes	Milk Food	Sarsaparilla
Axle Grease	Dried Fruit	Mince Meat	Saratoga Chips
Bags, Manila Warp	Dusters, Feather	Molasses	Sauces
Bags and Bagging	Extracts, Flavoring	Mustard	Sausage Seasoning
(Hemp, etc.)	Extract, Root Beer	Mustard, Prepared	Scales
Baby Food	Extract of Beef	Nuts	Scythes
Baking Powders	Farinaceous Goods	Nut Meats	Sea Moss Farine
Barb Wire	Faucets, Molasses, etc.	Oatmeal	Sealing Wax
Baskets	Figs	Oat Flakes	Seeds
Beans, Dried	Fireworks	Oats, Rolled	Shoe Dressing
Beef Extract	Fish, Salt	Oil, Castor	Shot
Bees Wax	Fish, Smoked	Oil, Cotton Seed	Shovels, Spades, etc.
Binder Twine	Fish, Oysters, Can'd	Oil, Linseed	Snuff
Bird Gravel	Flavoring Extracts	Oil, Harness	Soaps, Laundry
Bird Seed	Florida Water	Oil, Tanks	Soaps, Toilet
Blacking, Stove	Flour	Olives	Soaps, Scouring
" Boot and Shoe	Fly Paper	Oil, Olive	Soaps, Castile
Blue and Bluing	Fodder Yarns	Oranges	Soap Powder
Borax, Crystal	Fruits, Dried	Oysters, Canned	Soda, Bicarb.
Borax, Powdered	Fruits, Green	Paint	Soups, Canned
Bouillon	French Fruits in Gla.	Paper, Toilet	Soup Tablets, Evap.
Brooms	French Vegetables	Paper, Bags & Sacks	Spices
Brushes	Fruit Butter	Paper, Parchment	Sponges
Butters, Fruit	Fruits, Marmalades,	Paper, Wrapping	Spring Balances
Butter	Jellies, etc.	Paris Green	Starch, Laundry
Butter Color	Fruits in Glass	Peas, Green & Split	Starch, Cooking
Candies	Fruit Jars	Peas, French	Starch Polish
Candy	Fruit Syrups	Perfumery, etc.	Stove Polish
Canned Goods	Fruit Juices	Pickles	Sugars
Can Openers	Gelatine	Pigs' Feet	Sulphur
Cans, Ash	Ginger, Jamaica	Pipes	Syrups
" Oil	Ginger, Canton	Plum Pudding	Tacks
Cartridges, Shells, etc.	Ginger, Preserved	Pop Corn	Tapers
Catsup	Glue	Polish, Stove	Taploca
Caviar	Grape Juice	Polish, Shoe	Tar Pine
Celery Salt	Green Ginger Root	Polish, Furniture	Tarred Rope
Cereals, Prepared	Grocers' Hardware	Polish, Metal	Teas
Chalk	Grocers' Sundries	Potash, Ball	Tinctures
Chamois Skins	Guava Jelly	Potash, Concentrated	Tobacco
Cheese, Domestic	Handles, Axe, Tool,	Potato Chips	Tobacco Cutters
" Imported	etc.	Potted Meats	Tooth Picks
Chewing Gum	Harness Oil	Potted Meats, Imp.	Traps, Steel (Game)
Chloory	Herbs	Pottery	Traps, Rat & Mouse
Chloride of Lime	Hominy	Powder, Blasting	Twine
Chocolates	Honey	Powder, Gun	Vanilla Beans
Cider	Hops	Powder, Cattle	Vaseline
Cigars	Horse Radish	Produce	Vermicelli
Cigarettes	Ice Cream Freezers	Prepared Food	Vinegar, Imported
Clam Juice	Indigo	Preserves, etc.	Vinegar, Domestic
Cleaning Compounds	Insect Powder	Prunes	Vinegar, W. Wine
Cobblers, Shoe, Har-	Jams and Jellies	Prunes, Stuffed	Washing Powder
ness, etc.	Jars, Fruit	Putty	Washing Fluid
Cod Fish	Junket Tablets	Putz Pomade	Wax
Cocoa	Lamp Chimneys	Raspberry Vinegar	Wheat Flakes
Cococnut	Lamb's Tongues	Raspins	Wheat, Rolled
Coffee	Lanterns	Rice	White Lead
Coffee Essence	Lard	Rice Flour	Whiskey
Coffee Mills	Lemons	Rock Candy	Wicks, Lamp
Coffee Substitutes	Lemon Juice	Rock Candy Drips	Wines
Condensed Milk	Licorice	Root Beer	Wire Cloth
Confectionery	Liquid Rennett	Root Beer Extracts	Wire Nails
Cordage, Rope, etc.	Lime, Chloride of	Rope	Wire Door Mats
Cordials	Lime Juice	Sago	Witch Hazel
Corks	Lye, Concentrated	Salad Dressing	Wood Plates
Corn Knives (Cutters)	Macarons, Salt	Soda and Saleratus	Woodenware
Corn Flour	Macaroni, Imported	Soda, Sal	Yeast Cakes
Crackers	Macaroni, Domestic		

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# Hides and Skins

## MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The present market is stagnant. The reasons, in a nutshell, are the disposition on the part of the tanners to pay the prices demanded and a similar aversion on the part of the packers to the acceptance of bids which buyers will make. It is probable, however, that the market would break in the face of a sufficiently large bid. The appended quotations can hardly be said to accurately reflect the conditions:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, moved in a small way at 13½¢. If stocks continue to accumulate it is not unlikely that the prevailing bid of 13¢ will be accepted in the early future.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, is the strongest feature of the market, about 10,000 having moved at 12½¢. Despite the expressed views of certain buyers to the contrary this price seems firmly sustained.

**COLORADO STEERS** are in rather more generous supply than usual. A moderate quantity moved at 11½¢, though bids generally are fractionally below this price.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have sold at 13¢ in connection with lower grades.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are nominally worth 11½¢, but have been neglected. Lights are in accumulation and can readily be purchased at 11½¢.

**BRANDED COWS** are rather scarce and offering at 11½¢@11¾¢.

**NATIVE BULLS** have moved at 10½¢, which is an equitable quotation.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Operations by Milwaukee tanners and the new upper leather company gave an impetus to the market and infused new life into traffic. This activity was the direct outcome of a change of views on the part of holders who evidently lost their faith in the prospect of an advance. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., moved in substantial quantity at 10¢ and 9½¢ for ones and twos. These prices are exerting a very stimulating influence and the prospects for business are good. A further decline in the schedule is regarded by many as being an early probability.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are not an active factor. They have sold at 10½¢@10¾¢ and are likely to go for less money.

**BRANDED STEERS AND COWS**, in heavy weights, are worth from 10¢ to 10½¢. Buyers consider the last named price as prohibitive.

**HEAVY COWS**, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, are in fair request at 10½¢.

**NATIVE BULLS** are nominally worth but 9¢ flat. There are not many on hand, and they are not in very active request.

**CALFSKINS**, 8 to 15 lbs., have sold at 12½¢@13¢, which prices constitute the present quotation.

**KIPS**, 15 to 25 lbs., offer at 11¼¢@11½¢, but are in slight request. They are of inferior quality and buyers regard the prices as prohibitive. Taken altogether kips are at present an unattractive feature.

**DEACONS** are in fair demand at from 62½¢@85½¢, according to weight, quality and selection.

**SLUNKS**, 30c.

**HORSE HIDES** are a fairly active factor at \$3.62½¢.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—Traffic can hardly be said to be better than fair. We quote:

**PACKER PELTS**, \$1.45@1.50.

**COUNTRY PELTS**, \$1.05@1.30.

**PACKER LAMBS**, \$1.30@1.35.

### KANSAS CITY.

Last week closed with sales of something over 11,000 hides at what may be called at ¼¢ concessions all along the line. Among the sales some 4,500 butts at 12½¢, some heavy Texas at 13¢, light Texas at 12¼¢@12¢. Sales along the river of some heavy native cows going to California at 11½¢, free on board cars at point of shipment, which is about equal to 11½¢ when sold to Eastern tanners. This week so far while some inquiries still it may be called a quiet week. To be sure, the branded stock is pretty well exhausted in this city, with the exception of some five or six carloads of heavy Texas, which can be purchased at 13¢, but a good many tanners are not anxious for heavy Texas of the present take off. Light and extreme Texas, however, are in good demand and packers have no trouble in disposing of their offerings as fast as taken off. There are offers here that would make a clearance sale of all the holdings of both Colorados and branded cows in the packers' hands at 11½¢, but the packers as yet would fain be indifferent at this price. However, it might strike them later in an entirely different manner, as the purchasers at over 11½¢ are not in the market at present. Native steers have sagged down to 13¾¢; some good sales could be effected at 13¢, but as yet two of the largest holders here ignore that price, one because he is a natural born bull and has very few cars to offer, and the other simply because he is a little sold ahead of slaughter. It would not be surprising, however, to see the slaughter of the next six weeks—the poorest of the year—sell: Native steers, 13¢; butt-brands, 12¢; Colorados and branded cows, 11½¢. As to native cows, both heavy and light, they are still dull. There is no doubt but that most of the packers would readily clean out their offerings at 11½¢ all around, but even this price is not obtainable at present writing, and if light cows are sold at 11¢ mark, it will surprise no person, not even the packers, who know that 11¢ is a very good price for them, though it may be lower than they expect to take. Since above was written 3,000 heavy native cows sold at 11½¢.

**SHEEPSKINS** are slowly accumulating; some few sales now and then, but as a whole, the packers are very stiff in their ideas. When they know well that the West at present is scoured by would-be purchasers, who will take the future clip, the packers do not deem this a good time to be weak in their prices. Perchance, when they get a little topheavier than at present, they may let them go at \$1.50, but at present they claim they may just as well speculate in them. To be sure, it is the best time of the year to hold sheepskin stock, as there are no fears of tainted or heated skins during such weather.

### BOSTON.

There is very little doing as tanners are unwilling to meet present prices. The figures asked are not only regarded as prohibitive but the tanners are generally sufficiently supplied to meet their present necessities. The trend of prices is certainly lower though there are no reported concessions. New Englands sell readily at 10¢, mainly because they are scarce.

**CALFSKINS.**—Receipts are promptly taken at outside prices.

**SHEEPSKINS** are scarce and high prices prevail.

### PHILADELPHIA.

This is distinctly a buyer's market with very little doing. The same general conditions characterizing the other markets apply with equal force to this.

**CITY STEERS**, 11½¢.

**CITY COWS**, 10¢@10½¢.

**COUNTRY STEERS**, 11¢@11½¢.

**COUNTRY COWS**, 9½¢@10¢.

**COUNTRY BULLS**, 9¢@9½¢.

**CALFSKINS** are an indifferent factor.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The call is adequate to the receipts.

### NEW YORK.

The market is well sold up and generally quiet. The appended schedule is sustained in the absence of any bid of appreciable size. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 12½¢@13¼¢.

**BUTT-BRANDED STEERS**, 12¢@12½¢.

**SIDE-BRANDED STEERS**, 11¼¢@11½¢.

**CITY COWS**, 10½¢@10¾¢.

**NATIVE BULLS**, 9½¢@10¢.

**CALFSKINS** (see page 37).

**HORSE HIDES**, \$2.00@3.25.

### SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market is quiet, owing to a mutual disinclination on the part of both tanners and packers to operate excepting in accordance with their individual views, which are, as usual, dissimilar. Just what effect a very large bid might have can only be conjectured, but in the present circumstances, where tanners are not in great need of supplies and packers tenacious of values, there isn't any immediate prospect of business.

The situation in the country market has been more active, as the dealers concluded to make concessions in preference to holding their hides. This policy had a decidedly stimulating effect on traffic, as both the American Hide & Leather Company and the Milwaukee tanners operated liberally. Buffs were especially well cleaned up.

The Boston market has been inactive, as holders were disinclined toward concession and tanners too well supplied to buy on any other basis.

There is little doing in Philadelphia which is distinctly a buyer's market. There isn't much stock offering in New York, but it is fairly firmly held in the face of small bids.

### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up, 13¼¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 12¼¢; Colorado steers, 11½¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 13¢; No. 1 native cows, 11½¢; under 55 lbs., 11½¢; branded cows, 11½¢@11¾¢; native bulls, 10½¢.

### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 10¢; No. 2, 9½¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 10½¢@10¾¢; branded steers and cows, 10¢@10½¢; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 10½¢; native bulls, 9¢ flat; calfskins, for No. 1, 12½¢@13¢; kips, for No. 1, 11¼¢@11½¢; deacons, 62½¢@85½¢; slunks, 30c; horse hides, \$3.62½; packer pelts, \$1.45@1.50; country pelts, \$1.05@1.30; packer lambs, \$1.30@1.35.

### BOSTON—

New England hides, 10¢.

**RICHARD MCCARTNEY,**

Broker, Packer Hides,

Steers, Hides, Sheepskins, Cottonwood Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited. Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.





# Retail Department

## THE GREAT BEEFSTEAK DINNER.

The Mohican Club of New York city gave Corrections Commissioner Francis J. Lantry a beefsteak dinner Wednesday night which will go down in history. Mr. Lantry is an old meat man and deserved the compliment. The dinner was given at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue. The following statistics describe it:

Number of guests .....	3,000
Number of beefs utilized .....	130
Number of pounds of beef used .....	3,500
Cooks that cooked the beef .....	8
Number of kegs of beer .....	100
Number of loaves of bread .....	500
Number of pounds of butter .....	400
Number of bunches of celery .....	1,500
Number of bread cutters .....	5
Number of waiters at table .....	200

It was a great night to a worthy man.

## ROHE'S BIG BALL TO-NIGHT.

The fourteenth grand annual ball of the Rohe & Bro. Employees' Sick Benefit Society will be held at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, 334-344 West Forty-fourth street, New York city, to-night (Saturday), beginning at the usual hour for such events. Prof. Engel's excellent orchestra will render the music for the evening. Any one who has ever attended any one of the delightful Rohe balls will feel a sense of regret if any unforeseen event should keep him from the pleasure and genuine enjoyment of the affair this evening. Rohe & Brother have a standing which always added prestige to any social function which any body of men connected with their house give. The tickets, which admit gentleman and ladies, being only 50 cents, and the surplus being for sick benefit, there is nothing to keep any one away. Last year's ball was a fine affair and the one this year will not be behind it in any enjoyable feature.

The Boston butchers are forming an association and getting very heated over the new credit agreement in that town.

## HEALTH THE MAINSPRING OF SUCCESS.

The chief essential of success for a young man is what the vast majority of young men think about the least—that is, good health and a sound constitution. That is the first thing—nothing precedes it. In the battle for success, that should be a young man's first thought; not his abilities, nor his work, but his health. That is the basis, the cornerstone of all. Abilities can not bring health, but health may, and generally does, develop ability.—Ladies' Home Journal.

\*\* The meat inspectors of the Board of Health for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 14, condemned the following quantities of meat: Beef, 4,100 lbs.; veal, 2,950 lbs.; mutton, 1,140 lbs.; poultry, 3,400 lbs.; pork, 6,630 lbs.; total, 18,220.

\*\* It is rumored that Joseph Michel, the official butcher of the County Hospital for the Insane, at Newark, N. J., may resign as such, even in the face of his complete vindication from the charges made to the Freehold Committee by a local attorney.

\*\* The burning of a butcher shop at Locust avenue, Passaic, N. J., Friday of last week, caused quite a flurry in that town.

\*\* Wm. C. Fox, of 2427 Montgomery avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., has been made an assistant meat detective by order of the Chief of Police of that city. The salary is \$1,000. Fox is a butcher by trade, though recently appointed a substitute patrolman on the Quaker "force."

\*\* Wm. J. Corbin, a meat dealer at Carmel, N. Y., has had a petition in involuntary bankruptcy filed against him by Swift, Dwyer & Co., of Danbury, Conn. They claim \$805.

\*\* The sheriff has received two executions aggregating \$12,023, against Frank Underwood, John Buckle and Isabella Christopher, forming the firm of Underwood, Buckle & Co., meat dealers at West street, New York city. One of the executions (\$10,456) is in favor of Charles W. Blodget of Kings county.

\*\* Armour & Co. filed a petition of involuntary bankruptcy against Geo. W. Graeber, the butcher at 428 Seventh avenue, claiming that Graeber committed an act of bankruptcy when he, on January 26, sold his stock and fixtures to Christ A. Roth for \$638.

\*\* Councilman Meloney's meat market, at Broadway and Division street, Camden, N. J., has been destroyed by fire; loss, \$3,000.

\*\* Carroll Studley has severed his partnership in the meat and provision firm of Studley & Pinson. The junior partner will continue the market business.

\*\* Sol. Haas, the big butcher at Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue, New York, is one of the most enterprising men in the business. His bright cashier is a rara avis in the financial cage. She never loses her presence of mind or is guilty of shop rudeness. She is a true example of a refined "business lady." Mr. Haas has a knack of displaying and marketing his well assorted meat, poultry and provision stock.

\*\* Ex-Assemblyman Joseph T. Kelly, who was a well known butcher, died Friday of last week at his home in Jersey City, N. J. He was, for the last four years, a clerk in the Brooklyn navy yard.

\*\* The many friends of President George Thomson, of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association, will be glad to know that his lame foot is much improved. Mr. Thomson is one of the most tireless marketmen in New York city. Any one seeing his youthful activity would not suspect the amount of fat, skin and other important business matter which his brain and great capacity handle. President Thomson masks his seriousness in a natural geniality which disarms the suspicion that he is one of the really busy men in New York city.

\*\* Mrs. J. Von Wagner has been unanimously appointed to the position of Woman Sanitary Inspector by the Board of Health of Yonkers, N. Y. The appointment was made last week.

\*\* Stege & Bro., wholesale dealers in butter and eggs, at 17 Jay street, New York city, held a meeting of their creditors Friday of last week.

\*\* Meat Inspector Wm. O. Marshall, at Rochester, is picking up carcasses of "bob" veal and causing market anxiety.

\*\* Kingan Provision Company obtained judgment for \$165 against Frank T. Egan and another at Syracuse, N. Y.

\*\* Burglars entered the meat markets of Reeve & Hall and of George H. Fischer Saturday night, at Mattituck, L. I.

\*\* Mutton is higher than it has been in nine years. The high price of mutton makes it move slowly. The trade, however, moves some, and good small stock had fair sale.

\*\* The meat market which William Hasbrouck is building at High Falls, N. Y., will be quite an addition to his locality and convenient for his neighbors.

\*\* The Fulton Provision Company at Rutland, Vt., has an energetic manager in Carl H. McIntyre, who is running the business during the sickness of J. H. Barnum.

\*\* C. T. Banta sold his important fish market at Bergen street, Hackensack, N. J., to John Shafer, a real live butcher. Mr. Shafer has secured the experienced services of Capt. Walter to manage the business.

\*\* Syracuse, N. Y., has a new meat market and grocery. Its proprietor is George Daniels, who was recently bookkeeper for O. B. Andrews & Co., of that city.

\*\* S. Swank, W. Russell and J. Fink have gone extensively into sausage making at Mr. Fink's farm, Beagle, O. They are good butchers and began operations last week with orders in hand.

\*\* The following amounts will be shortly spent at Richmond, Va.: Kingan & Co., abattoir, \$10,000; Valentine Meat Juice Co.'s new abattoir, \$30,000; Pace Co.'s abattoir, \$60,000. This ought to help the place.

\*\* Dr. W. V. Runge, of the Newark (N. J.) Board of Health, threatens action against certain butchers of that city who are alleged to have condemned meat in their possession. A slaughter house on Belmont avenue received especial attention in this matter.

\*\* H. W. Platt and W. E. Ritch have dissolved their meat market partnership at Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Platt continues the business at the old stand.

**CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.** Messrs. B. HELLER & Co., Chicago.—We have analyzed and tested your Zanibar Carbon and have found the same to be free from any injurious substances and also to be well adapted for the purposes for which you recommend it. We therefore do not hesitate to endorse the use of same to the meat and provision trades.

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## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The United Butchers' Association of Baltimore, Md., last week elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Henry Brauer, president; Andrew W. Schmidt, vice-president; Andrew French, treasurer; Edwin Pairo, secretary; Messrs. Jacob Fleischman, Charles Guertler, Shuppner, Conrad Schluderberg, Conrad Arbin, Charles E. Frederick and Sarum, directors.

The Butchers' Board of Trade, the best meat trade organization on the Pacific coast, has elected the following officers for the coming year:

President, Capt. J. H. McMenomy; vice-president, Thomas McEwen. Messrs. Meyer and Nolan were added to the executive committee.

The Newburgh (N. Y.) Grocers' and Meat Dealers' Protective Association was organized last week. The following officers were elected:

President, John Cathcart; first vice-president, Isaac T. Matthews; second vice-president, William Palmer; recording secretary, D. W. Rose; corresponding secretary, Ernest P. Clarke; treasurer, Hugh Robinson. A committee consisting of Ernest P. Clarke, Fred Kiefer, William Gourley, George Barnes and William Palmer was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. These were presented for action of the society at its meeting on Wednesday night.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of St. Paul, Minn., are setting a warm pace for the city employees who do not pay their bills. Many policemen, firemen and other officials were "dead beating." The butchers have dug up a city ordinance which calls for the discharge of a city employee who does not pay his bills. The matter has been placed in the hands of H. C. Ehrmantraut and August Staack, two influential members, to push the matter. The State Association has established a system of mutual insurance for association members. A good thing.

The big annual ball and reception of the Buffalo Retail Butchers' Association took place in the Concert Hall of that city Thursday night. A great time was had.

## THE POULTRY DOCTOR.

If you are interested in poultry, by all means send 25 cents in postage stamps to the Associated Fanciers, 400 North Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., for their new book, on the diseases of poultry. Although comparatively small, it is so concise, terse and lucid as to be of great value to the fancier and the breeder of poultry. It shows how to manage and rear fowls, how to detect their different ailments, and how to treat them by either allopathic or homeopathic remedies. It is from the pen of Mr. John E. Diehl, the well known American Poultry Association Judge, one of the highest authorities on poultry.

## Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, February 16, 1900:

## BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

## Mortgages.

Goldstein, Goldberg, Schnitz & Aronsen, 9 Hester, 51 Forsyth; to P. Valenichnik (filed Feb. 15).....\$ 600

## Bills of Sale.

Roth, Morris, 1219 Lexington ave.; to Aaron Roth (filed Feb. 13).....\$ 1  
Kern, Saml., 985 Columbus ave.; to F. Walz (filed Feb. 15).....200

## BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

## Mortgages.

Speidel, Charles, 406 Tompkins ave.; to Frederick Schwaner (filed Feb. 14).....\$1,000  
Fellenbaum, Louis, 368 Hudson ave.; to John Koerner (filed Feb. 14).....60  
Brachman, Max, 400 Atlantic ave.; to E. Lind (filed Feb. 15).....250  
Cohn, Hyman, 24 Thatford ave.; to M. Klein (filed Feb. 15).....37

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, February 16, 1900:

## BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

## Mortgages.

Weinhaus, Jos., 303 W. 24th st.; to S. Novignotsky (filed Feb. 9).....\$ 40  
Grote, Herman G., 349 Hudson; to Anna Grote (filed Feb. 9).....300  
Satis Ruchel; to Teiber & Korenblitt (filed Feb. 9).....45  
Kuisanke, Louisa, 221 W. 116th st.; to M. F. Van Dohren (filed Feb. 9).....300  
Young, J. W., 600 Sixth ave.; to H. E. Gabelt (filed Feb. 10).....6,000  
Koplan, David, 394 Henry; to J. Berkman (filed Feb. 10).....300  
Niemayer, A., 394 Henry; to F. Magestat (filed Feb. 13).....900  
Este, J. B., 401 Columbus ave.; to W. Scott & Co. (filed Feb. 14).....1,685  
Rosenthal, Nath., 22 E. 13th st.; to E. R. Buhler (filed Feb. 14).....150  
Salmon & Miller, 48 New st.; to E. R. Buhler (filed Feb. 14).....250  
Schreiber, E., 536 Broadway; to L. Baith (filed Feb. 15).....185  
Muhlston, A., 30 Cortlandt st.; to J. J. Burton (filed Feb. 15).....1,000  
Maxwell, Ed., 946 Columbus ave.; to D. Schwarting (filed Feb. 15).....300  
Schoenfeld, Franz, 96 E. Houston st.; to M. Levin (filed Feb. 15).....177

Hinz, Yuet, 12½ Pell st.; to Gong & Ming (filed Feb. 15).....550  
Brockmann, C., 199 Bleecker st.; to J. Fleischner (filed Feb. 15).....700

## Bills of Sale.

Rogan, John, 549 1st ave.; to Sarah Rogan (filed Feb. 9).....\$ 300  
Sackheim, Jacob, 352 W. 38th st.; to M. & B. Kulka (filed Feb. 9).....310  
Lambert, Ed., 84 Beaver st.; to E. Paller (filed Feb. 9).....450  
Rosenthal, Ignatz, 105 2d ave.; to J. Raab (filed Feb. 10).....1,000  
Magestat, Fred, 153 7th ave.; to Neimayer (filed Feb. 13).....800  
Frank, Barnet, 132 Chrystie st.; to F. Aronovski (filed Feb. 13).....270  
Mueller, Adam, 388 Canal st.; to Torpey & Scheffe (filed Feb. 14).....400  
Green, Emanuel, 3034 3d ave.; to J. H. Neven (filed Feb. 14).....190  
De Martino, Jennie, 56 Spring st.; to Roberts & Pettini (filed Feb. 15).....100  
Milo Camillo, 205 Mott st.; to G. Donnarum (filed Feb. 15).....450  
Gaudione, Katie, 409 E. 14th st.; to Sansine & Tavarone (filed Feb. 15).....185

## BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

## Mortgages.

Annunziato, Sabato, 190 Union ave.; to Nicola De Luca (filed Feb. 10).....\$ 600  
Hoffmann, Henry, 146 Fulton st.; to Horace Risley (filed Feb. 14).....150  
Dutzi, J., 45 Hamilton ave.; to C. Schuessler (filed Feb. 15).....1,300  
Sobler, Samuel, 518 3rd ave.; to H. Brettler (filed Feb. 15).....125  
Belinke & Korte, Ralphes and Prospect pl.; to G. Bullerdick (filed Feb. 15).....200  
Borg, Maria, 204 Flatbush ave.; to John A. Borg (filed Feb. 15).....400  
Fischgrund, Adolph, 242 Grand; to John A. Borg (filed Feb. 15).....60

## Bills of Sale.

Kristall, Mendel and Rebecca, 69 Leonard st.; to Marcus Scherer (filed Feb. 10).....\$ 225  
Jenkins, John, 406 Van Brunt st.; to James Wilson (filed Feb. 13).....475  
Berrian, Walter B. and Andrew B., 98 Havemeyer st.; to Phebe A. Berrian (filed Feb. 15).....350  
Bargmann, Louis, 1583 Myrtle ave.; to C. F. Storman (filed Feb. 15).....1,600

## BUSINESS RECORD.

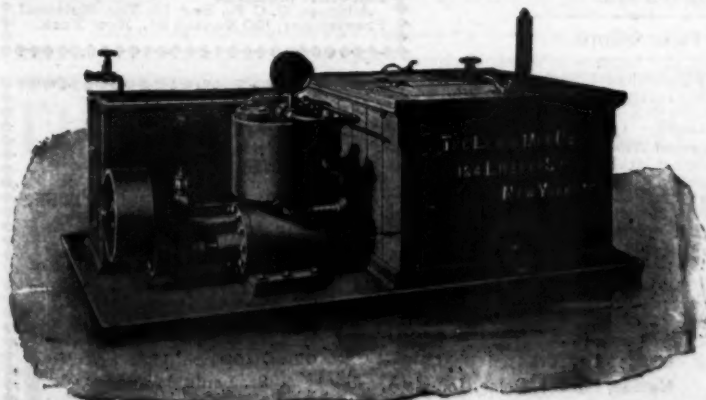
CONNECTICUT.—Ansonia Trading Co., Ansonia; meats, etc.; sold out.—Galanck, New Britain; meat; dissolved; succeeded by Szwidler & Nodolini.—H. L. Comstock, New London; restaurant; sold out.—A. Viola, Hartford; meat, etc.; gives warranty deed and additional R. E. mortg. \$700.—D. B. Brown, New Haven; fish; bill of sale, \$200.

FLORIDA.—Wilson & Ray, Jacksonville; restaurant; sold out.—C. F. Gould, Jacksonville, butcher; suit \$205.

GEORGIA.—Atlanta Market Co., Atlanta; meats; dissolved; Albrecht & Co., Chicago; Eastland & Duddleston, Chicago; meat; L. J. Eastland dead.—Jas. J. Maloney & Co., Chicago; meat, etc.; dissolved; Maloney continues.

INDIANA.—A. C. Moore, Indianapolis; meat, etc.; sold out.—O. Rodebaugh, Indianapolis; restaurant; sold out.—Ross & Stevens, Liberty; meat; succeeded by Geo. Ross.—Martin Bros., Salem; butchers; suc-

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ceeded by Ratta & Co.—Wm. J. Jackman, Warsaw; restaurant; sold out.—J. B. Blackman, Indianapolis; meats; canceled R. E. mortg. \$600.—August Borchert, Indianapolis; meats, etc.; canceled R. E. mortg. \$450.

**MAINE.**—J. G. Farrar, Lisbon Falls, Prov.; sold out.—Mrs. L. F. Studley, Portland; fish, wholesale; business incorporated as W. F. Studley Co.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—C. E. Flint, Peabody; provisions, etc.; sold out.—John L. Sheehan, Salem; provisions, etc.; assigned.—Andrew Albee, Cambridge; provisions; chttl. mortg. \$850.—Chas. E. Cook, Chelsea; provisions, etc.; bill of sale, \$500.—McCully & Pierce, Fitchburg; meat, etc.; chttl. mortg. \$750.—Wellington H. Pratt, South Framingham; produce; sold R. E. \$1.—Albert O. Packard, Taunton; provisions; R. E. mortg. \$2,000.—F. C. Fowler, Westfield; meat; chttl. mortg. \$400.—Chas. E. Eaton, Woburn; provisions; R. E. mortg. \$1,168, and et al., sold R. E. \$1.

### THE ASSOCIATION BALL.

The annual ball and reception of the New York Retail Butchers' Protective Association was held on Monday night at the Lexington Opera House (Terrace Gardens), Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, New York city. The grand march started at about 10:45 and led into a very enjoyable evening. Prior to that the hundreds of guests were arriving and being received by the officers and committees of the associations. The inclement evening kept many away who had purchased tickets and intended to go. Rain on a social evening dampens more than the earth upon which it falls. Ladies can not dress as they like and do not care to venture out otherwise. That was the serious drawback—rain.

Among the great throng we noticed the following: President George H. Schaffer, Secretary Charles Young, National Secretary Daniel J. Haley, of Troy; President F. J. Smith, of Syracuse; President Arthur Bloch, of the Fatmelting Association; Vice-president Edward F. O'Neill, Register Isaac Fromme, John Donahue (P. Donahue & Son), Nathan Kann (Vcal & Mutton Co.), wife and daughters; Joseph Haberman, Abe Levy (Kaufman & Strauss), the ever vivacious Louis Goldsmith and his wife, Miss Dora Franck, Ben Kann (V. & M. Co.) and wife, Sol Haas, the well known butcher at Second avenue and Thirty-sixth street, Mrs. Haas and the graceful cashier of his big market; Joe Kann (successor to Fred Bowley, Flushing I.), and Mrs. Kann, Henry Loeb (representing National Leather Belting Company) and wife, Moe Marks and wife, M. Goldsmith and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Marcus (Armour Packing Company), M. Solinger (United Dressed Beef Company), Wallie Blumenthal (U. D. B. Co.), Emanuel Kann and his handsome wife (representing Joseph Stern & Son), Morris Well and wife, Abe Newberger and his winsome bride (Armour & Co.), Abe Moses and the pretty wife who keeps him looking dapper and young (Armour Packing Company), Mr. Guggenheimer (V. & M. Co.), Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Whiting (T. H. Wheeler Co.), Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Whiting, North Sixth street, Brooklyn; Joe Heim and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Heim (E. Heim & Son), I. Stern (Louis Stern), Thomas Graham (head of Eastmans' oleo oil department), The Schwarzschild and Sulzberger Company sent the following fine team: W. Wirsing, Mich. Levy, M. M. Behrend, Louis Meyers, Lloyd Bloch, Jake Bauer and J. A. Kahn. Joe Wormser, with his sister, represented Nelson Morris & Co.'s Westchester box. There was also Julius Heim, the prime beef dealer of Harlem, and the best looking man in the prime beef business. Mrs. Heim attended with her husband. Sam Sonn and wife, Louis Kahn and wife (Second and Third avenues), Arnold Kallmann (Arnold Kallmann Bros.), he assisted in conducting the grand march; Abe Strauss and wife (Strauss Bros. & Co.), E. Harstedt and daughter (Amsterdam avenue), H. Hamburger and wife (Eighth avenue and 138th street), George Fuchs (representing Eastmans' West Side Harlem branch), C. C. Freeman and wife (Cudahy Packing Company, 35th street and Eleventh avenue), Manager J. A. Murphy and wife (Cudahy Packing Company, 35th street and Eleventh avenue), S. Dupre

and lady (Cudahy box, Thirty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue), Mr. and Mrs. Kerr (salesman Cudahy Packing Company, Harlem), George L. Wagner and wife, Swift and Company had representatives; so had the Kingan Packing Company. George Fleir held up the reputation of A. Vanderbeck's Son & Co. The floor and boxes were alive with well known people in and out of the trade.

The committeemen, officers, their wives and families represented a large number of the numerous guests at this very enjoyable association event. The following were the officers and committees:

**East Side Branch.**—George H. Schaffer, president; Edward F. O'Neill, first vice-president; Ph. H. Schoening, second vice-president; Fr. Leopold, treasurer; Charles Young, recording secretary; John T. Bauer, financial secretary; A. W. Mehler, corresponding secretary; Louis Stern, sergeant-at-arms; Peter Schmidt, Jacob Bloch, trustees.

**West Side Branch.**—Louis Wagner, president; George J. Loeser, first vice-president; Wm. Rudolph, second vice-president; Alfred Meisel, treasurer; Charles Lierman, recording secretary; William Ziegler, financial secretary; Sol. Berliner, corresponding secretary; Louis Laux, sergeant-at-arms; Meyer Bloch, George Schaffer, trustees.

**Floor Manager.**—Alfred Meisel.

**Asst. Floor Manager.**—H. A. Hamburger.

**Floor Committee.**—James Brannan, Eugene Bloch, J. Bertsch, Otto Geiss, Joseph Heim, H. Bischoff, L. Oppenheimer, L. Bauer, Wm. Billman, B. Blum, Wm. C. Keller, M. Gunther, J. Wagner, H. Schlosser, C. Munch, Chr. Kuhlthau, J. Mandelbaum, Wm. P. Michel, J. Williams, F. Neudecker, P. Trautman, L. Silberman, L. Lemle, Ben Bloch, W. Schweizer.

**Reception Committee.**—Aaron Buchsbaum, chairman; George Thomson, F. Guckenheimer, George Herold, A. Dreyfus, Julius Dietz, D. Hecht, P. Grossman, M. Heims, F. Muller, F. H. Kastens, D. Heyen, G. Kahn, Wm. Sommer, Felix Haas, H. Schmidt, E. M. Van Buren, L. Levy, Emil Lang, A. Louis, A. Liesenfeld, C. Tremmer, W. J. Nauss, H. Vetter, M. Ochs, J. Sauer.

**Committee of Arrangements.**—Jacob Bloch, chairman; Alfred Meisel, secretary; Arthur Bloch, treasurer; Wm. G. Wagner, George Loeser, A. F. Grimm, Louis Lemle, Jacob Schmidt, W. Ziegler, A. Futterer, George L. Wagner, F. Ziegler, L. Laux, Peter Schmidt, M. Blum, L. Goldschmidt, M. McHugh, Jos. Heim, P. Trautman, Herman Levy, H. A. Hamburger, John J. Mayer, J. Wagner.

**Press Committee.**—Frank Riedmuller, Chr. Krey, C. Dochterman.

The grand march was a complicated and beautifully executed manoeuvre, in which something like 250 couples participated—healthy robust men and pretty women of fine physique and form truly typical of the strength and purity of American foods. The enticing order of dance held the merry and happy concourse well into the early hours of Tuesday morning. The intermission served to brace the inner man, while light refreshments cheered the buoyant spirits and gave that quiet tete-a-tete to the feverish young hearts which sought momentary seclusion. The whole affair was a happy consummation of the highest expectations of all who planned or attended this delightful ball.

### New Shops.

Fred Endress, the butcher at West Front street, Early, N. J., has completed the improvements to his market at that place.

William Fellows has opened a new meat market at Steubenville, O.

Tony Hoffman and Albert Glidden will open a new meat market at Pingree Grove, Burlington, Ill.

Benton's meat market at Corsicana, Tex., has been burned. He will rebuild at once.

W. S. Taylor has opened a meat department in connection with his grocery business at Eddystone, Pa.

William Hasbrouck is building a meat market near his residence at High Falls, N. Y.

### Business Changes.

James Handley has succeeded to the market formerly run by George Baas, at Front street, Woonsocket, R. I.

Hiram Barnes rented the meat market under Ballard's store, at Fairfax, Vt., and is now running it.

Seymour Youngs has closed his meat market at Oxford, N. Y.

Young & Flora have transferred their market to the new Deitrich Block, Nappanee, Ind.

Kelley Bros. have succeeded to the business of N. S. Calkin, at Central Market, Franklin Falls, N. H.

Henry Kathatzki has forfeited his market at Meriden, Conn., to Armour & Co., who were his largest creditors.

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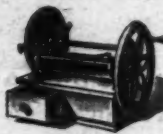
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  - XI. GENERAL.—Scales. Prevention of rust on bearings. Appliances. Valuable hints. Aromatic brine. Management, etc., etc.
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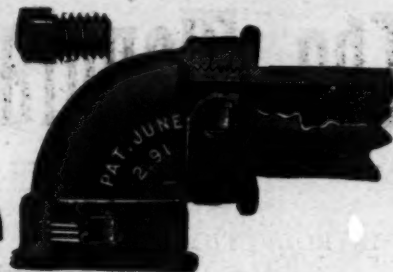
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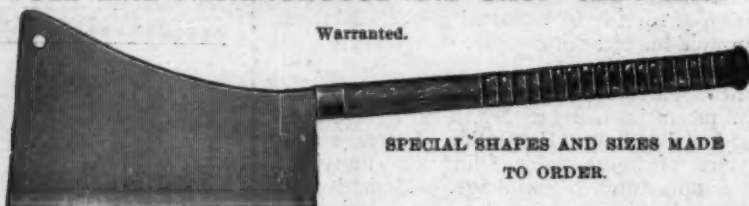
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BY PERUSING PAGE 42.



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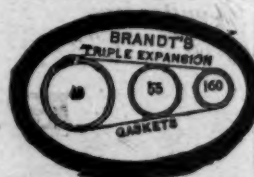
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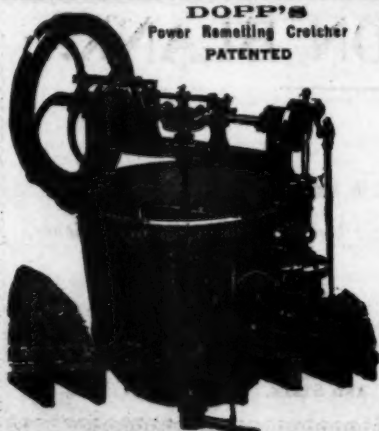
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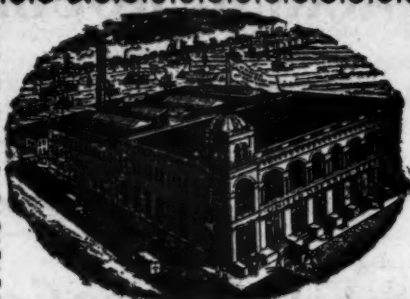
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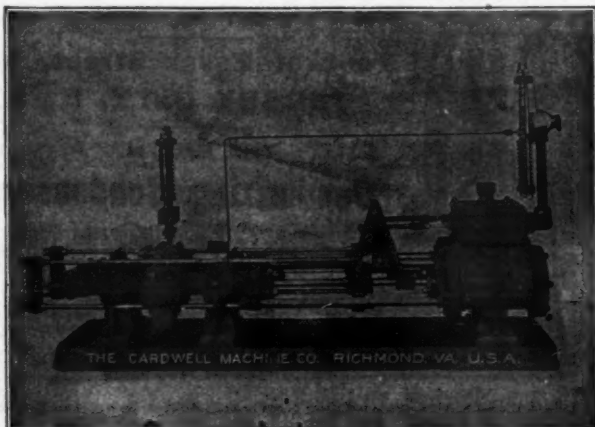
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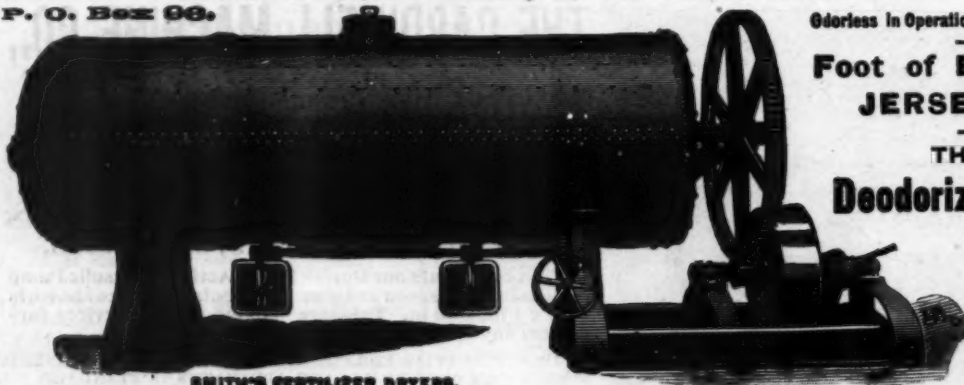
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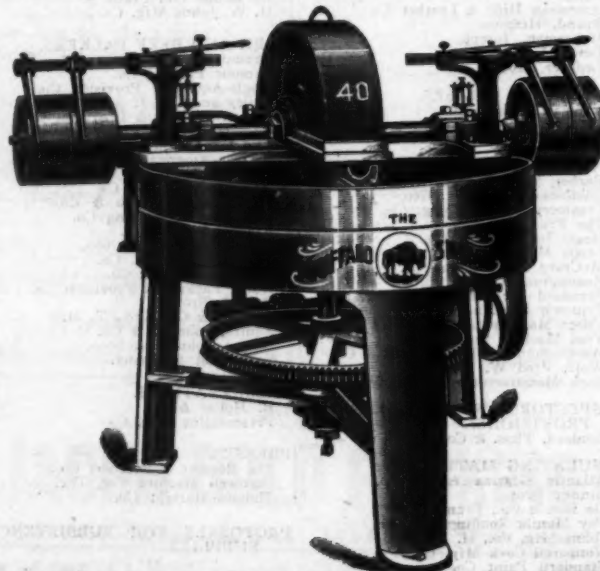
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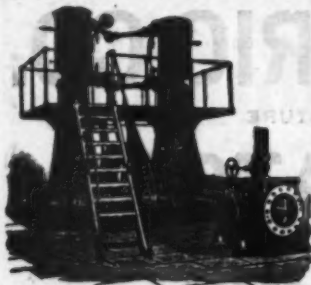
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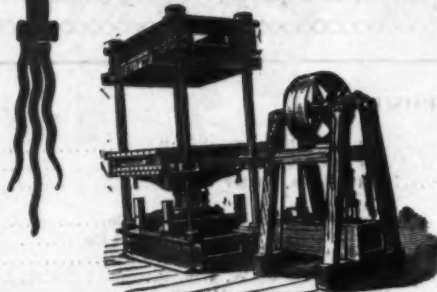
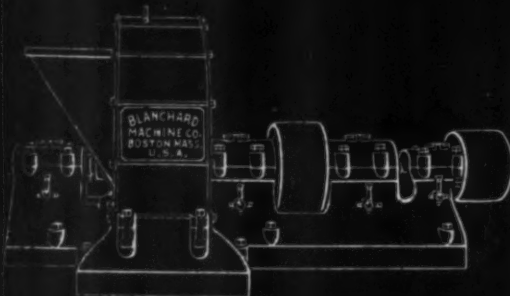
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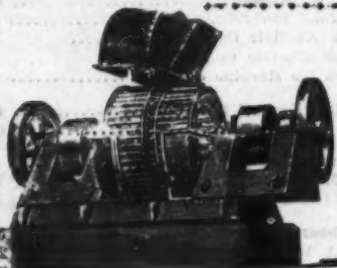
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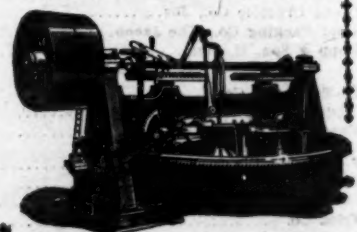

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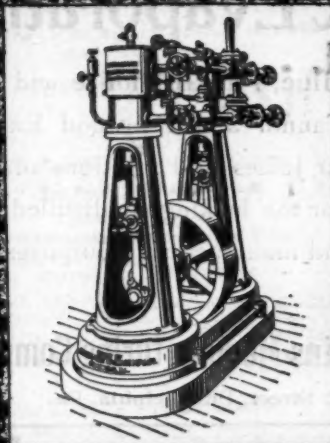
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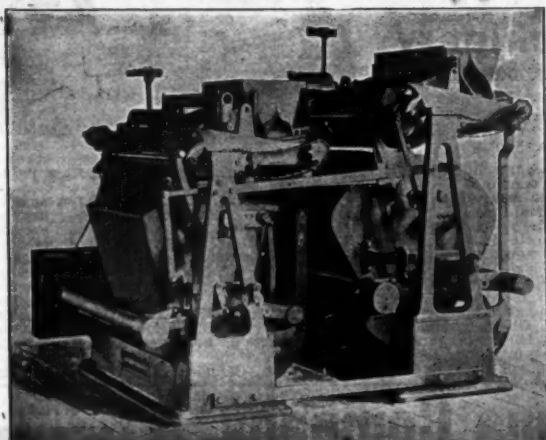
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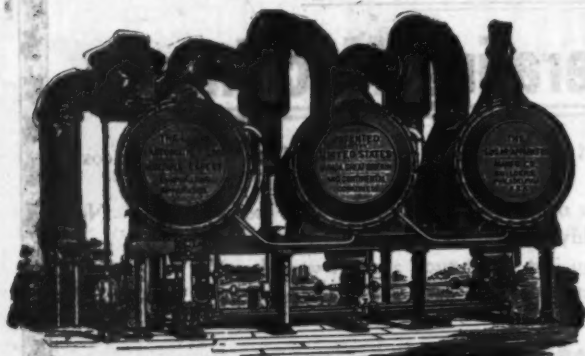
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## BRITAIN, PEACE AND WAR.

The solving of Great Britain's table need will be the adding of material activity and further prosperity to the food factories and the grain fields of this country. The natural growth of population in that country and the relative shortening of the home herds added to the mother country's increased population in her colonies and dependencies with which she has a large export bacon trade, account for the annual increase in England's imports of food products, as well as for that of grain and provender with which to feed her people. The latter is due to the crowding of the rural area of the isles and the calling of the farms into service for the production of other home foods than meat and cereals. The day of half feeding herself has gone for Great Britain. Year after year she has been creeping higher and higher in the import list until last year she imported 425,893,756 pounds of fresh beef, 19,956,496 pounds of salted beef, 386,021,664 pounds of fresh mutton, 74,924,976 pounds of fresh pork, 34,888,640 pounds of salted pork, 202,605,552 pounds of hams, 72,072,608 pounds of other kinds of preserved meats, and 50,965,584 pounds of miscellaneous meats. She had, thus, to buy abroad over 1,924,000,000 pounds of meats and meat products, not counting lards and oils with which to feed her population.

In addition to the above enormous dead meat bill, which cost her \$160,000,000, Great Britain imported 503,504 head of beef cattle, 607,955 sheep and lambs for slaughter. These cost her \$47,570,000, making a total of \$207,570,000 for 1899.

The United Kingdom has not only been unable to feed her own with meat, but the country has not been able to feed them nor her cattle with bread food. Last year the country had to buy from outside sources 14,252,932,064 pounds of other foods. These consisted of corn, cornmeal and other kinds of grain meals, oats, barley, beans, peas, cottonseed, linseed and rapeseed oil cake which cost \$164,865,800. The United Kingdom was thus compelled to buy \$372,435,800 worth of food for her stock and people. England's national weakness is her stomach, which, if isolated from the outside food market and confined to the British Isles, will be conquered.

The withdrawal of the ocean transports for service to South Africa is seriously hurting the food carrying trade and must greatly affect it here as well as elsewhere. It is part of the price which we as well as Britons are paying for the Boer war.

Another question naturally arises out of the situation. It is this: If England needs so much outside food for her people and her stock in time of peace what would her position be in times of war with a first-class foreign power? Where and how would she get her supplies?

Whatever position our tacit ally may be placed in, our own from a provision standpoint is strong if we have a navy sufficiently strong to protect the neutral bottoms which carry our trade.

## THE GERMAN MEAT BILL.

The action of the German Reichstag on the Meat Inspection Bill has rather tended to block the initiation of negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with Germany. The basis which the efforts made last summer sought to lay for such a treaty under section four of the Dingley Act has been very fatally disturbed by the determination of our Government to insist upon a modification by the German Government of some of the severe restrictions incorporated in the act now before the Reichstag. The promise of the Imperial German Government to submit a bill which would meet our demands has not been kept since our sausages are excluded from the Fatherland. Imported fresh meats are allowed in only when the whole carcass containing the intestines is sent over. These two provisions alone destroy the base of a reciprocity treaty and make it extremely improbable that our State Department will attempt a convention until the German authorities become more rational and less offensive where there is ground and need for both.

## WHY FREE OLIVE FOOTS.

While the reciprocity treaty with Italy is awaiting ratification by the Italian chambers we desire to draw to the attention of our own Government the fact that a species of olive fots is coming into this country free for manufacturing purposes. Why such is the case, especially when in direct conflict with our cotton oil product and curtails the use of it, we are at a loss to understand; the more so when cotton oil has been handicapped by Italy, because it competed with the native-grown olive of that country.

The fots from the olive and the particular grade of oil which enters our ports free of duty are a drug on the Italian market. We simply create an outlet for these substances; give them value at the expense of a depreciation of the product of our Southern oil. Such generosity is anomalous at a time when the Cotton Belt is suffering from low prices for cotton and is entitled, if not to direct bounty, at least to protection from the free importation of the product of our Southern soils. Such which come in direct competition with the products of the cotton plant. The Southern cotton planter and American cotton mills deserve at least their home markets.

As this peculiar foreign product of the grade named has no trade value for consumption in Italy it is a dreg of the factory and can be dumped in here through our free port doors at a very cheap price to drag down the cotton oil mill product to its competing basis. This, in justice to the struggling Southern farmer, and the cotton oil mills of this country, should not be.

While imported ostensibly for factory purposes, and so intended by the act, a close investigation will show that a large bulk of it is sold to foreigners in the poorer metropolitan districts for domestic purposes. The foreign element in New York city, Philadelphia and, we understand, other large cities of this country buy a great deal of this so-called fots of the Italian olive oil factories as edible or

cooking oil. This cuts into the field of our own oil products and we do not believe that this perversion of our tariff generosity was intended.

We do not know the extent of Italy's liberality in regard to American cotton oil and butter products in the pending treaty convention, but we hope that our own minister in the framing of this treaty has taken a quid pro quo for this free gate for Italy's olive foots to this country. At any rate, we draw this hurtful inconsistency to the attention of the Government in order that the injustice might yet be remedied by a sub-convention which will give due protection to the Southern farmer of a staple product and the cotton oil mills of the United States.

### THE PURE FOOD CONGRESS.

The Pure Food and Drug Congress which will meet in Washington on the 7th of next month and continue its deliberations through four days, is a most important deliberative body, made so by the fact that legitimate food products have been so falsified, and in many cases substituted by impure or worthless brands as to imperil the public health to such an extent that national legislation upon the subject is now discussed and is necessary.

The forthcoming Pure Food and Drug Congress aside from the importance and timeliness of the discussions which will proceed before it, attaches further importance to itself by the fact that the ablest scientists and specialists, as well as some of the best men in the country, will read papers upon subjects for which they have special ability, and the debates will be participated in by gentlemen who have the business of the country and the dietetic safety of the people at heart.

Just now when Congress is about to take up the food question in a comprehensive bill drawn from the results of the Senatorial Pure Food Commission the further light which the Pure Food and Drug Congress at Washington will throw upon the matter will be a valuable aid in determining the true position of many items in the proposed bill. At this time, when Congress is in session and the South African war is drawing increased attention to this country, all serious ears are wide open to listen to any matter or discussion of any matter which bears upon the question of diet and the components which make up the daily meals of the masses.

Irresponsible manufacturers have for some time, like a band of trade brigands, recklessly invaded the field created by makers of healthful condiments and by imitating packages, faking labels and other disreputable ruses, have not only seriously hampered the business of such factories, but have virtually driven some of the products from the market—price being the fatal element in the case. It is now hard to get a genuine jelly, cordial, spirit, jam or similar substance, canned or otherwise, except at a high price. The masses are thus precluded from their use. The Pure Food and Drug Congress will have an important bearing and will shed much light for food legislation.

### CAR LOAD RATE IN COURT.

The Kansas City livestock people for some time felt an irritation and an injustice from the new carload rate established by the transportation lines. Strenuous efforts were made to have hearings before the traffic departments with a view to adjusting, arbitrating or modifying the new haulage rule, but without success. The livestock people felt and feel that the public carriers made an excellent profit at the former rate and that the new demand upon them amounts to a species of transportation outrage which they will now endeavor to have remedied by the courts. To this end the issue has been joined and will soon begin its course through the courts. The commission men and their clients expect a judicial victory, and will push the case against the rolling corporations to the bitterest end unless the proceedings are stayed by conference and compromise. If the complainants develop a strong case the natural stop will be a compromise between the parties to the suit. At any rate a hearing will be had upon a matter which has been an *ex parte* closed issued until the courts of the State were impleaded to take cognizance of the matter. Whatever the result an excellent opportunity will be presented for ventilating this grievance.

### A QUEER TIN CAN BILL.

The new canmaking bill now before the New York State Legislature, is another example of those vicious and senseless provincial acts, the only reason for whose passage and existence is to benefit some particular man or set of men, at the expense of a class of trade and with direct injury to its line of industry.

The principal provision of this queer bill is its clause compelling can manufacturers to stamp on each can the year in which it was made. The inferred purpose of this is to enable the purchaser of canned goods to see the year in which his goods are put up with the object, presumably, of thus guaranteeing the freshness of the canned contents. The ground for this can-stamping must be that either the can deteriorates in a short while, or that the product therein degenerates with time. Neither of these assumptions are true. Goods once properly packed will remain as they are on the day of canning, for years. If they are not properly tinned they will become unfit for use in a few weeks and no legislative enactment will correct this fact of science.

The bill is born of selfish interest and gets its chance of passage from human ignorance and human prejudice. The phrase, "fresh canned," caters to the same prejudice and ignorance. This bill, if passed, will work many hardships to local traders, besides involving interstate complications.

Factories can make cans years ahead and stamp them from week to week for the daily pack. Cans made in January, 1900, and used in December, 1901, are presumed to be only a year old. Once the product is in the trade retailers will have to push them upon the public at any cost and at a loss for fear that they will incur the odium of being called "stale," whereas canned goods three or five

years old are as good as those put up within a twelvemonth. There are other drawbacks.

The imperative necessity for such a bill cannot be found; its selfish purpose is at once seen though the particular John Doe in the premises is not named in measure. This system of class legislation is pernicious to trade and to interstate commerce. It is a shackle even upon the State which enacts it.

### TO TAX CANNED GOODS.

The Farrell bill, introduced into the New York State Legislature to tax every can of vegetables, fruits, fish, liquids, etc., manufactured or sold or offered for sale in this State one-half cent per can is naturally and justly being fought by the retail trade, which will have to bear the burden if it is passed. The provisions of this queer bill are as follows:

Section 1. Every manufacturer of cans used or to be used for the canning of vegetables, fruits, fish, liquids of all kinds, descriptions and sorts shall imprint upon the bottom and sides of said cans the year in which said can was made.

Sec. 2. Each manufacturer shall pay a tax of one and one-half cents on each and every can manufactured, sold or exposed for sale in this State.

Sec. 3. Every person selling or exposing for sale canned goods of the kind, description and sort mentioned in this act, which have not the year imprinted on each can, shall pay a tax of ten cents for each and every can so exposed for sale.

Sec. 4. The provisions of this act apply to all canned goods made, sold and exposed for sale in this State of every shape and form.

Sec. 5. All moneys derived from the manufacture and sale of goods mentioned in this act shall be paid to the county treasurer or the tax commissioner of the county wherein the goods are manufactured or exposed for sale.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect June 1, 1900.

"Should the bill become a law," said a wholesale grocer to-day, "it would subject every retailer to a fine of 10 cents per can for selling cans of fruit, etc.; that are not stamped, and the bill covers everything that comes here in the shape of canned goods, either foreign or domestic. As a matter of fact, not 5 per cent. of the canned goods sold in this city are manufactured in New York State. With such a handicap, New York canned goods manufacturers certainly would not be able to compete successfully with canning interests outside this State. It would destroy the canning industry here."

### STATE INSPECTION OF SALT.

Albany, Feb. 22.—The Senate Committee on Public Health to-day reported favorably the Boyce bill for the inspection of all salt manufactured in the State. Senator Boyce asked that the bill be ordered to a third reading. Senator Stranahan moved that the bill go to the Finance Committee, as it provided for an expenditure by the State. Senator Boyce said the expense was borne by the manufacturers. The bill was recommitted to the Finance Committee, 20 to 15.

### WAGNER ANTI-GARBAGE BILL REPORTED.

Albany, Feb. 22.—The Senate Cities Committee to-day favorably reported the bill of Senator Wagner, prohibiting the rendering of garbage within the Borough of Brooklyn and providing that the Board of Health may, upon application, extend the time of discontinuing the business for a period of not exceeding twelve months.



# The Packinghouse

## PROVISIONS AND LARD.

### Weekly Review.

*All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.*

**VERY LITTLE CHANGE IN PRICES—ALTERNATELY EASY AND FIRM MARKETS—THE SHORT SIDE INCREASED—REALIZING ON EVERY ADVANCE—THE UNDERTONE GOOD AND IMPORTANT DECLINES NOT PROBABLE—A REACTION TO DECIDED CONFIDENCE DEPENDS UPON RECEIPTS OF HOGS—EXPORT INTERESTS A LITTLE BETTER AND OTHERWISE CASH DEMANDS GOOD.**

There has been nothing this week of an especially exhilarating character, or of sufficient importance to point to a well established tone, or to give the impression that materially higher prices were possible for the near future. The tendency to scalp the market for small profits is uppermost, while there seems to be a lack of confidence in any temper to move the prices up or down. At the same time the variations have been small. It does not seem possible that any material declines can take place, but at the same time it is equally improbable that marked changes to better prices are to occur in the near future. Statistically everything is all right for well supported prices, but there is absence of snap to speculation, a cautious feeling on the part of outsiders, while even the would be long operators, and there are fewer of them, wait their chance to unload whenever small profits are shown. It is the absence of determined strong holding that influences the shaky look of affairs more than any other feature. There have been signs of returning interest of exporters whenever it seemed like a secured position of strength in this country, only to become quiet again as the situation lapsed into weakness. It is not so much a question of current as perhaps higher prices with these foreign markets, as the feeling on their part that they would like better indications than those had latterly that the market would be supported. The policy of all of the European markets this year is to go slow over making accumulations until they are assured of the maintenance of a good tone here. They realize that current prices are substantially higher than those that existed a couple of months since, and they are not taking to them kindly, although they are finding consumers responding to them promptly and their general distributions are liberal to diminishing their stocks. Besides, after a long period of comparatively easy prices it is hard to have ideas abroad adjusted to new conditions, and particularly when these foreign markets are impressed with the belief that the large corn crop and its cheap prices will yet tell upon the supplies of hogs. Unquestionably hog products with the diminished packing and the general situation of stocks over this country and Europe, are reasonably cheap with current prices, while with the cost of hogs that they ought to be somewhat higher. But we have failed to see why they should reach some of the outside prices calculated upon recently by some of the larger operators, and we have so expressed ourselves all along. Indeed, we think that per-

haps any late asserted bullish movement was more for the purpose of getting a following, and that if a moderate advance had been shown realizing would have been indulged in. The disposition to unload latterly upon any small advance has been noted in instances, while there has probably been, as well, more of a tendency this week, here and there, to sell short. The short interest is probably of sufficient importance, except as possibly it may get a further advantage from a larger receipt of hogs. But the supplies of hogs for a few days have not been promising of a larger run of them at once, as they have shown lighter averages than latterly, while provoking the thought that they are being hurried forward to take advantage of the current good prices for them, while that subsequently, for a while at least, lighter supplies will be in order. By the above statements the situation is outlined in its favorable and possibly unfavorable features for and against the maintenance of a strong position. But to our mind the undertone of affairs is quite firm, while that the market is likely to take on added strength on a falling off in the receipts of hogs. We entertain the belief as well that foreign markets would buy freely with positively settled conditions, that they are at present working closer on their stocks than usual, and would like to resupply if they could be convinced that no further concessions were probable here; indeed, the urging of needs of the foreign markets has been shown latterly at times on any exhibition of strength here, and there is really more interest even now from them than in some time, although it does not amount to positive activity. The desire of these foreign markets to get a supply of lard is being helped out more freely than latterly by their compound make, and this is shown by the more active buying recently of white cottonseed oil in this market by Havre and Marseilles, the former market taking about 2,000 bbls. even at the high prices, or nearly all at 40c., and where oleo stearine is probably cheaper than here. Besides, as a feature of strength is the good trading on home account, while it needs only increased export interest to take off any surplus of the product here, and which have gained in a very light way this month thus far over the stocks held at the beginning. In New York, the Continent trading in lard is somewhat improved, and is at least moderately active; the demand for Western steam lard here is only moderate, with the English market especially quiet. The city lard is bought up close, either for export or on the part of refiners. In city cut meats there is a fair trade in bellies at fairly well sustained prices, and moderately active wants of hams and shoulders.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 4,427 bbls. pork, 11,639,646 lbs. lard and 13,631,009 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,568 bbls. pork, 9,223,151 lbs. lard, 13,094,731 lbs. meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 4,102 bbls. pork, 8,126,758 lbs. lard and 13,744,916 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 3,242 lbs. pork, 8,529,628 lbs. lard and 13,145,580 lbs. meats.

**BEEF HAM.**—Trading runs in a very moderate way, while prices are unsettled; car lots offered at \$20.50.

**BEEF.**—The exporters are doing little, and the distributions on home account are moderate; prices are unsettled and favor buyers. City tierced extra India mess quoted at \$18@

\$18.50, barreled extra mess at \$10.50@\$11, family at \$13@\$13.50 and packet at \$11.50@\$12.

**CANNED MEATS.**—The market is a little irregular, and more in buyer's favor, with distributions moderate; 1-lb. cans at \$1.50@1.75, 2-lb. cans at \$2.50@\$2.75, 4-lb. cans at \$4.95@\$5.45; 6-lb. cans at \$8.25@\$9, and 14-lb. cans at \$18@\$21.50.

On Saturday (17th) hog receipts West 48,000; last year, 49,000. There was rather a firm opening, with estimates of moderate receipts of hogs for the ensuing week; later the tone was easier, with a light trade and scalping on the bear side. Cash trading was very good. In New York, Western steam lard \$6.30, city lard \$5.90; refined lard, Continent, \$6.00; compound lard 6½@6¼c. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$10.75@\$11.50; city family at \$13@\$13.50, short clear \$12@\$13.50. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders at 6c., pickled hams at 10@10½c.; pickled bellies, 12-lb. average, 6¾c.; 10-lb. average at 7c. Hogs at 6½@7c.

On Monday, hog receipts West 68,000; last year, 87,000. There was a strong opening on moderate receipts of hogs, with their advanced prices at the yards; realizing sales and some short sales caused a reaction from the best prices, but the close shows the improvement of 7@10c. for pork, and 2 points for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard \$6.32½, city lard \$5.95, refined lard, Continent, \$6.00; South America, \$6.80; ditto, kegs, \$8; compound lard, 6½@6¼c. In pork, sales of 300 bbls. mess at \$10.75@\$11.50, city family at \$13@\$13.50, short clear \$12.25@\$13.50. Hogs, 6¾@7½c. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders 6c., pickled hams 10@10½c., pickled bellies, 12-lb. average, 6¾@7c., 10-lb. average at 7@7½c.

On Tuesday hog receipts West 69,000; last year, 58,000. There was some realizing of the products early and a little further short selling, through which prices broke about 10c. for pork, 5 points for lard and 2 points for ribs. There was a better cash demand and a firmer grasp of the market afterwards, with the close about as last night on pork and lard, and 2 points advance on ribs. In New York, Western steam lard \$6.35, city lard \$5.95, refined lard, Continent, \$6.00; South America \$6.80; ditto, kegs, \$8; compound lard 6½@6¼c. Of pork, sales of 100 bbls. mess at \$10.75@\$11.50, city family at \$13.25@\$13.50, short clear at \$12.25@\$13.50. Hogs 6¾@7½c. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders 6c., pickled bellies, 12-lb. average, 6¾@7c.; 10-lb. average, at 7@7½c.; pickled hams at 10@10½c.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 94,000; last year, 44,000. The products were depressed on the large receipts of hogs and sold off more than at any time latterly, closing at declines of 15c for pork, 15 points for lard and 12 points for ribs, with a good deal of long stuff coming out. In New York Western steam lard, \$6.20; city lard, \$5.85. Refined lard, Continent, \$6.40, S. A., \$6.75; do. kegs, \$7.90. No further change in prices.

On Thursday, a holiday.

On Friday the hog receipts for two days were 119,000; corresponding time last year, 120,000. There was a little steadier market for the products after the sharp decline of Wednesday, but the undertone was not good, with still some little realizing, partly in sympathy with weakness in grain. The close showed: In New York, Western steam lard \$6.20, city lard \$5.85, refined lard, Continent, \$6.40; compound lard 6½@6¼c. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders at about 6c., pickled bellies, 12-lb. average, 7c. asked; 14-lb. average, at 6¾c., and 10-lb. average, 7¼c. asked. Mess pork \$10.75@\$11.25. No other changes in prices.

Read The National Provisioner.

### Weak Points in Live Stock.

Some time since I became interested in the study of those points of domestic animals that make us the most trouble; that, like the thigh of the ox, is most difficult to fill according to the needs of the block. Why is it that certain parts are relatively so much weaker than others, or so much more difficult to secure?

We have domesticated a lot of wild animals, that partially, though not completely, fill our needs. The service that we require of them is in line with their natures, it is true, but in every case it is different. It exacts more of certain parts and less of others, so that the development that will best suit our needs is somewhat different from that of the wild progenitor that had only his own requirements to satisfy. Not only this, close study reveals that, like all machines, the animal organism is fundamentally weak in certain spots and a slight addition to the work upon our part strains it to the breaking point. Again we find that changes in habits of life due to domestication, especially the lessening of battle, exerts a powerfully modifying influence, generally to our advantage, but sometimes to our hurt. Animals of the cattle kind do battle with the head and depend upon tossing the enemy with the horns. This leads in time to an extreme development of the muscles of the fore-rib and the neck. These muscles, of course, are most effective with the longest leverage, and a glance at the skeleton of the bison or any other wild type of the cattle kind will show an immense development of the spinous processes of the vertebra, especially in the regions of the shoulders. All of these animals, therefore, are high at the withers, and this characteristic is found in all wild animals that depend upon lifting the enemy with the head, and it is as true of hogs as of cattle.

The necessities of this sort of battle, upon the other hand, require that these animals must be exceedingly firm upon the front feet and agile behind.

It is not strange, therefore, that our method of selection has operated against the covering of the fore-rib, particularly when we remember that the very method by which that portion of the body was developed and strengthened in the state of nature no longer exists

with us, for these muscles are for the most part developed in idleness.

We are face to face with a fundamental difficulty in attempting to retain the thickness of meat of the fore-rib, while at the same time we are reducing the height of the withers, and accomplishing it all without the natural exercise of these parts. We must distinguish between the sheep and the hogs in this particular. While the sheep does battle with the head, he uses it simply as a battering ram, and not for tossing. In his attack he gathers all the momentum possible, and just before striking leaves the ground with his front feet, giving the last impetus with the hind legs.

Upon close study we find that cattle and hogs belong in the same class, and sheep in another. The former are naturally deep in front and light behind; the latter are lighter in front and both deeper and heavier behind. Is it not true, therefore, that in attempting to develop beef cattle and hogs along profitable lines we are attempting a peculiarly difficult thing? This is partly because the type we attempt to establish is so different from the one of nature; and again, because we cannot be assisted in the matter by the exercise and daily habits of the animal.

The thigh of a Hereford is of infinitely more importance than a white spot on his withers, and the ham of a Berkshire is of more consequence than a few white hairs on the end of his tail.—Prof. Davenport, in *Farm, Field and Fireside*.

### AT JERSEY'S CAPITAL.

Trenton, N. J., with a population of 60,000, is one of the liveliest cities in the country when the question of competition in meats is considered. There are six large, active concerns, including Armour, Swift and Company, Nelson Morris, Schwarzschild & Sulzburger, who have excellent branches in this city. S. & S., the last named, entered the field last September. The local concerns, who are active competitors are the Trenton Abattoir Co., under the supervision of the owners, Peter and William Schlicher, and the Taylor Provision Co. This condition of things makes the heartiest kind of trade. The business is pretty well divided and all are getting a fair share.

Hickey & Becker, successors to Margerum Bros., report an excellent trade, and are making bologna their specialty. These gentlemen were in the employ of their predecessors for many years. They make a specialty also of their "Punch Ham," which is very popular, and which happy name they own.

The Davis Soap Co. will be sold next week. At this writing there are several prospective buyers in the field. The works have been idle for some time.

Chas. S. Parker received a shipment of 30,000 pounds of fine New Jersey hogs this week.

One of the busiest firms in the city is the Trenton Abattoir Co. Their local trade is excellent and country shipments large.

O. Neidt & Co., soap manufacturers, report trade in flourishing condition.

The C. V. Hill Refrigerator Co. have orders on hand that test their capacity and are running early and late to keep even.

The Phillip Billingham Foundry is keeping all hands on the jump in the manufacture of their sausage machines.

### BUTTER-MAKERS IN CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the National Butter Makers' Association opened at Lincoln, Neb., on Monday. Two thousand delegates engaged quarters early. Gov. Poynter and Mayor Winnett delivered addresses of welcome, President Boardman, of Nevada, Ia., responding for the association. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson spoke to the butter makers. He told them of the interest the general Government takes in their industry, and pledged the aid of his department at all times in furthering the welfare of that industry. Milwaukee, Kansas City, Des Moines and St. Paul were candidates for the convention next year. The convention's last session was held yesterday (Friday).

The Board of Health meat inspectors of New York made the following amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1900: Beef, 7,400 pounds; veal, 3,250 pounds; mutton, 3,300 pounds; pork, 4,700 pounds; poultry, 3,200 pounds; assorted meat, 200 pounds; total, 22,050 pounds.

### PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS for supplying the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital with fresh and salt meats and milk for six months beginning April 1st, will be received up to noon of March 8th. Specifications may be obtained at office of hospital.

H. J. LEONARD, Steward.

### COMING EVENTS.

1900.

March 6.—Panhandle Live Stock Association meets at Canadian, Tex.

March 13.—Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, annual meeting, Fort Worth, Tex.

Dec. 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

## RAINBOW PACKING.

Thousands of Imitators

No Equal

Will Hold Highest Pressure



Don't have to use wire and cloth

to hold Rainbow

Can't blow it out

THE COLOR OF RAINBOW PACKING IS RED.

Three Rows of Diamonds extending throughout the entire length of each and every roll of Rainbow Packing.

Steam heating companies can make thousands of joints in new plants without the use of steam, with the assurance and guarantee that, when steam is applied, every joint will be perfectly tight, saving the labor of baking and following up, etc., as is the case when usudurian or plumbago packings are used, thereby saving from 100 to 300 per cent. in labor and time.

PATENTED AND MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

**Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Co.**

16-24 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 16 Warren St., New York. 302-310 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill. 17-19 Beale St., and 18-24 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

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GREASE

lightens  
the  
load—  
shortens  
the  
road.

helps the team. Saves wear and  
expense. Sold everywhere.  
MADE BY  
**STANDARD OIL CO.**



## GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The German press to-day discusses the reconstructed Meat Inspection bill. The boldness of the Agrarian demands is regarded as tantamount to a high price for supporting the Naval Augmentation Bill. The "Freisinnige Zeitung" calls the committee's decision "unheard of" and "one that challenges the United States to a tariff war." The "Berliner Tageblatt" remarks:

"This is the most monstrous exhibition of selfishness which the Agrarians have yet offered to the German people. They intend, through the exorbitant provisions of the bill, to involve Germany in a bitter tariff war with the United States, Austria, Denmark and Holland."

The Government has done nothing as yet to indicate its position toward the amendments and the Liberal press is calling for an early expression of its attitude. The "Deutsche Tages Zeitung" claims that the Government will reconsider its previous utterances and will accept the bill.

Generally speaking, the amended form is quite as severe in its application to American meats as was the original form, but the Bundesrath is allowed a certain discretion, which is considered favorable. The main provisions touching American interests are the following:

The importation of canned, corned and pickled meats, as well as sausages, is prohibited. The importation of hams and bacon is permitted. Fresh meats will only be admitted in whole carcasses. Preserved and prepared meats will only be allowed when concededly harmless. These provisions are to remain in force until 1904, after which there will be greater restriction.

All foreign meats must pass a few prescribed frontier stations, where they will be subject to inspection. The penalties for a violation of the law are more severe than ever before.

The Agrarian press declares itself substantially satisfied with these amendments.

## SOAP OUTLOOK IN BELGIUM.

United States Consul Roosevelt, at Brussels, in writing of the industrial conditions in Belgium, says in respect to soap that the prosperity of this industry, like that of many others in Belgium, is just now compromised by the increase in price of raw material. Foreign firms are endeavoring to capture the market by attractive advertisements of their soaps. Belgian manufacturers find it difficult to compete with them.

## RECENT ORDERS FOR REMINGTON MACHINERY.

The Remington Machine Company, of Wilmington, Del., report an unusually active state of business, the orders for the past few months being exceptionally large. They find it difficult to keep up with their orders, and are running their plant to its fullest capacity. The following are among the recent orders:

Florida East Coast Hotel Company, fourth machine; Swift and Company, eighteenth machine; William Grant's Sons, Springfield, O., meat market; National Hotel, Washington, D. C.; United States Navy Department, Indian Head, Md.; Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; J. H. Sharp & Son, Bridgeton, N. J., milk depot; Standard Food Company, Aberdeen, S. D.; Steamship "Porto Rico," New York and Porto Rico Steamship Co.; Sites & Ames, Memphis, Tenn., meat market, second machine; Hotel Butler, Seattle, Wash., second machine; Carlisle Bros., Frederica, Del., creamery; P. A. B. Widener, private residence, near Philadelphia; ten-ton ice plant for Cuba; eight-ton ice plant for Brazil, and others.

## Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic ports, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Feb. 17, is as follows:

To.	Week ending Feb. 17, 1900.	Same week, 1899.	Nov. 1, '99, to Feb. 17, '00.
<b>PORK, BBLs.</b>			
U. Kingdom...	1,470	1,825	22,296
Continent....	219	682	14,207
S. & Cen. Am.	537	114	6,960
W. Indies....	2,189	1,298	29,329
Br. No. Am.	5	654	2,580
Other countries	7	15	736
Total .....	4,427	4,568	76,108
<b>HAM AND BACON, LBS.</b>			
U. Kingdom...	11,909,921	10,395,181	191,929,758
Continent....	1,394,588	2,053,025	35,496,478
S. & Cen. Am.	92,175	61,725	1,796,474
W. Indies....	201,500	581,600	3,613,050
Br. No. Am.	525	1,200	25,000
Other countries	32,822	2,000	474,350
Total .....	13,631,009	13,094,731	233,324,110
<b>LARD, LBS.</b>			
U. Kingdom...	4,651,649	3,250,734	82,443,839
Continent....	6,087,012	5,144,032	110,218,801
S. & Cen. Am.	494,145	229,705	6,755,855
W. Indies....	384,520	571,450	8,062,145
Br. No. Am.	...	36,250	62,925
Other countries	22,020	1,000	506,630
Total .....	11,639,646	9,223,151	208,140,195

## Recapitulation of Week's Reports.

Week ending Feb. 17, 1900.

From.	Pork. Bbls.	Bacon & Ham. Lbs.	Lard. Lbs.
New York...	3,118	4,112,300	4,803,100
Boston .....	20	4,229,675	1,269,900
Portland, Me.	418	2,302,650	400,470
Phila., Pa....	606	1,129,334	910,700
Baltimore....	46	869,875	1,113,418
Norfolk .....	...	...	474,968
Newport News	...	...	2,005,275
New Orleans...	...	21,900	111,265
St. John, N. B.	200	965,375	270,550
Pensacola, Fla.	...	...	280,000
Total .....	4,427	13,631,009	11,639,646

## COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, '99, to Feb. 17, '00	Nov. 1, '98, to Feb. 18, '99	Decrease.
Pork, lb.	15,221,600	20,276,600	5,055,000
Ham, b'n, lb.	233,324,110	294,502,985	61,178,875
Lard, lb.	208,140,195	241,829,208	33,689,013

## TARIFF IN PARAGUAY.

The following has been received by the State Department in Washington from Consul Ruffin, of Asuncion:

I transmit translation of the new Custom-house law for 1900.

The test of the law follows in part:

Article I. From the 1st of January, 1900, there will be charged on the following articles of foreign production.

The articles mentioned hereafter are based on so much per kilogram:

Articles.	Cents.
Anchovies, in any kind of box.....	0.5
Herring, in any kind of box.....	0.37
Tunny fish, in any kind of box.....	0.75
Shrimps, in any kind of box.....	0.75
Conserved meat, in any kind of box....	0.25
Preserves of all classes, in general, not specified in the present law.....	0.37
Conserves of all kinds, with fruits.....	0.75
Extracts of beef, in any kind of box....	1.25
Lard, in any kind of box.....	0.25
Dried liver, in any kind of box.....	0.37
Mushrooms, in any kind of box.....	0.25
Mushrooms (conserved), in any kind of box .....	0.75
Hams .....	0.75
Conserved tongue .....	0.25
Butter .....	1
Cheese, in cans .....	0.25
Prepared Soup, in cans.....	0.25
Smelling soaps:	
Ordinary .....	2.5
Fine .....	3.75

## TRENTON ABATTOIR CO.

### WHOLESALE BUTCHERS,

Home Dressed Beef, Mutton,  
Lamb, Veal and Pork.

WILLIAM SCHLICHER,  
PETER SCHLICHER.

Post of Perrine Ave.,  
TRENTON, N. J.

Article III. For the collection of the duties created by this law, the quantities or weights used for the liquidation of the customs duties will serve as a basis.

Ad valorem duties.—Among the merchandise which will pay ad valorem duties are the following articles: Animal and vegetable oils. Fifty per cent. ad valorem: Pepper, crude or ground; garlic, skins, tanned hides, butter and lard.

Free goods.—Among the animals and goods which may go in free of duty are: Breeding cattle in general, fresh fish, resin for soap manufacturers, rock salt for cattle establishments.

Exportation.—All the products and manufactures of the country will be free of export duty except those detailed below, payable in gold: Skins (cattle), dry or salted, each 0.25 pesos; defective skins or with holes, 30 pesos. Foreign merchandise will not pay export duty.

Articles intended for consumption in the Yerba fields, introduced through the Custom-house at Villa Encarnacion, will be allowed a reduction of 25 per cent. of the duties, and those introduced by the Custom-house of San Jose, 10 per cent., also buttons of horn, glue, bone, common yellow soap, common salt and hand saws in general.

## South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.

South St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 20.—The heavy decline in cattle last week caused moderate marketing thus far this week and as a result values have shown little change from last Friday. Monday values held fully steady and to-day with quality the poorest in weeks, the market ruled steady until toward the close, when common light weight stuff sold weak to 10c. lower. Butchers' stock has shown no change whatever, the demand being strong for all offerings at last week's closing prices. Bulls are also unchanged and veals are steady at the high point. Stock cattle have rallied under a good demand and are now a dime higher than a week ago. The inquiry is largely for warmed up feeders, although the lighter grades do not lack for buyers. To-day the Tonk Smith cattle from Indian Territory, 1,130 pounds average, sold at \$4.35 and the 1,020 pounds cattle of S. J. Soldoni from the same section brought \$4.20. Receipts are quite liberal, but packers could still use many more than are coming. Native steers are quotable at \$4.00@5.35; good to choice, \$5.35@5.75; Texas and Westerns, \$3.50@5.40; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.50; bulls and stags, \$2.00@4.75; yearlings and calves, \$4.00@5.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.40@4.80; veals, \$4.50@7.50.

The market on sheep and lambs last week declined 15@25c, but a good share of this has been regained this week. Colorado lambs are selling readily at \$6.25@6.85 and everything else in proportion. Lambs are quotable at \$5.00@6.90; yearlings, \$5.25@6.00; sheep and yearlings, \$5.00@5.50; ewes, \$4.00@5.00.

The hog market experienced one of its crazy spells yesterday and reached the high point of the season at \$4.95, with the bulk at \$4.90@4.92½, which was 5@10c higher than any other point on the river. There was a reaction to-day of 5@10c, sales ranging from \$4.75@4.90, with the bulk at \$4.80@4.85, but this still left South St. Joseph higher than competitive points. Packers want more hogs, and especially some good light weights.

# CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF  
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.  
RIALTO BUILDING.

## Chicago Live Stock Review.

**CATTLE.**—There is little that can be said in review of cattle conditions for the current week that will interest or encourage the selling interest. Reports of bad markets have not, in the least, checked the marketing. The rush for market with immature cattle still continues. For eighteen expired market days of February the number arrived at the Chicago yards is 153,000 and indicates an increase of more than 20,000 for the current month compared with February of last year.

For the general run of beef cattle the market could hardly be worse than at present and prices have been on a downward turn from the beginning of the current week. There is a somewhat better inquiry for good, ripe heavy steers for the Eastern and export trade than during early days of the month, but, while the percentage of such, compared with the whole total of cattle receipts, is small, it is still large enough to fill all orders without warranting any advance in prices. The best steers here during the week sold at \$5.75, and there have been comparatively few sales above \$5.50; the bulk of good 1,200 to 1,500 lb. steers for the Eastern and export trade selling between \$4.90 and \$5.40, and cattle to sell within this range are little, if any, lower than last week, but below this the trade has seldom been seen in more sluggish condition, and prices are again 10¢ to 20¢ lower, and especially dull for 900 to 1,100 lb. steers that lack feeder quality and a few days ago were selling at \$4.25@4.40. General run of prices now current can be quoted at a basis of \$5.25@5.75 for good to fancy heavy beefs, \$4.60@5.25 for fair to good medium to strong weight, \$4.25@4.60 for good to choice light and \$3.85@4.25 for common to fair light.

There has been a very fair demand for feeding cattle, and, if good, they are still selling relatively higher than fat cattle, but, under the dull general condition of trade prices have softened considerably this week, and pretty good feeding steers to weigh around 800 lbs. are being bought at around \$4.25, though strictly choice selected lots are quotable up to \$4.75. Thin stock steers slow sale at \$3.25@4.00, and stock heifers \$3.25@3.50.

The market for butchers' stock has not changed much in prices, but was slow, with an easier tendency on middle days of the week. Choice fat heifers sell at \$4@4.50, choice cows around \$4, but bulk of butcher cows and heifers sell between \$3.25 and \$3.75, with canners largely at \$2.50@3. Bull trade slow and easy at \$3.25@4 for bulk, but choice selling as high as \$4.50. Veal calves show little change in price, though the tendency is lower, with only odd fancy lots above \$7.50.

Texas supply has been fairly liberal and prices are off 10¢ to 15¢ for the week at \$4@4.50 for bulk of good fat steers, extra good ones at \$4.65 during the week and some Kansas fed steers at \$4.70.

**HOGS.**—The marketing of hogs has continued quite liberal in number, though the week's total figures will perhaps fall around 15,000 short compared with the previous week. For the month of February, however, the receipts are running ahead of same month last year by close to 50,000 head, the number for eighteen expired days of the month footing up 567,000, and at the same rate

would put completed February marketing for the Chicago yards at close to 715,000, against 666,197 for the same month last year.

The market has fluctuated up and down within little more than a 10-cent range during the week and carries a good healthy look, all classes of buyers taking hold freely and using up supplies quite closely each day, the packers taking mixed and strong weight of fair to good quality at prices ranging between \$4.80 and \$4.95 for the week, shippers and butchers buying the smooth medium weight, that is, even tops to weigh 200 to around 240 lbs., at \$4.90@5.05, and a very few prime strong weights making \$5.10 on opening day of the week, but on middle days of the week \$5 was an outside price and bulk of all hogs offered sold between \$4.80 and \$4.95, the latter prices for prime selections and weight under 200 lbs. selling largely at \$4.75@4.82½.

Eastern shippers are continuing to buy quite freely, taking 34,000 last week and their operations for the current week will perhaps exceed this by 3,000 or 4,000 head.

The quality of hogs coming is fair, but there is still a lack of strong weight, in fact, the arrival of a load of strictly smooth fat back is always the subject of comment in the hog houses and they are sure to go over the scales at a premium. The average weight of all hogs arrived last week was the lightest in a period of nearly two years, and it is doubtful if the current week will show any heavier average. Advices from the country continue to say "mature hogs scarce, but good supply of young stock," which ought to mean liberal supplies for the spring market.

**SHEEP.**—There has been but little material change in conditions in the sheep and lamb trade during the week. Supplies are somewhat lighter than for the previous week, but buyers seem determined to prevent further advance in prices, in fact, show a disposition to force a lower level of values. In this it is thought they will not succeed, as there is nothing in the outlook indicating liberal supplies of fat sheep or lambs in the near future. Of course the Colorados will begin coming forward in the near future, but supply from this source is thought to be smaller than last year, and feed yards in other sections have already been depleted. St. Paul and New Brighton having practically none to come until after shearing time, and other big feeding points reporting the same condition.

Best lambs sell around \$7; bulk of good to choice, \$6.50@6.90; yearlings; \$5.80@6.40; exports, \$5.25@5.50; choice heavy natives, \$5.50@6; good mixed and ewes, \$4.50@5.25.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 51,104; hogs, 211,977; sheep, 69,823; against 51,050 cattle, 211,816 hogs, 66,263 sheep the previous week; 47,400 cattle, 219,456 hogs, 68,103 sheep the corresponding week of 1899; 57,301 cattle, 192,627 hogs, 73,388 sheep the corresponding week of 1898.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 17,807; hogs, 34,385; sheep, 6,740, against 17,822 cattle, 34,505 hogs, 5,684 sheep the previous week; 14,754 cattle, 54,545 hogs, 6,449 sheep the corresponding week of 1899; 21,800 cattle, 41,809 hogs, 11,168 sheep the corresponding week of 1898.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour and Company, 47,000; Anglo-American, 14,800; Boyd & Lunham, 7,300; Chicago, 10,500; Continental, 7,800; Hammond, 5,500; International, 9,300; Lipton, 8,100; Morris, 8,100; Swift, 30,200; Viles & Robbins, 15,000; butchers, 9,500.

Stockyard receipts thus far this year, 339,900 cattle, 1,282,500 hogs and 490,700 sheep, or an increase of 37,000 cattle and 52,600 hogs, and a decrease of 49,100 sheep compared with a year ago.

## RANGE OF PRICES. SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.92½	10.95	10.90	10.92½
July	10.97½	10.97½	10.95	10.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.07½	6.07½	6.05	6.05
July	6.15	6.15	6.12½	6.12½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.00	6.02½	6.00	6.00
July	6.00	6.02½	6.00	6.00

## MONDAY, FEB. 19.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.95	11.00	10.92½	11.00
July	10.97½	11.02½	10.95	11.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.07½	6.07½	6.05	6.07½
July	6.15	6.17½	6.12½	6.17½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.02½
July	6.02½	6.05	6.00	6.02½

## TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.90	11.00	10.90	11.00
July	10.92½	11.02½	10.92½	11.02½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.05	6.07½	6.02½	6.07½
July	6.12½	6.17½	6.12½	6.17½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.05
July	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.05

## WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.95	10.97½	10.85	10.85
July	10.95	10.97½	10.87½	10.87½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.02½	6.05	5.92½	5.92½
July	6.12½	6.12½	6.00	6.00
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.00	6.02½	5.92½	5.95
July	6.00	6.02½	5.92½	5.95

## THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

Holiday—no session.

## FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

PORK—(Per Barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	10.75	10.85	10.72½	10.72½
July	10.87½	10.90	10.77½	10.77½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	5.92½	5.95	5.90	5.90
July	6.00	6.02½	5.92½	5.97½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	5.92½	5.95	5.85	5.85
July	5.92½	5.95	5.87½	5.87½

## Chicago Provision Market.

On Wednesday of this week provisions had quite a tumble in price, the cause being the fact that those long on stuff took their profits. Since our last report the provision market has fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits, and it has been the fashion to sell on all strong spots and buy on weak. There has been no increase in stocks, according to the best private estimates that have been made. These estimates show a very large consumption, especially as the month of February is usually a month of accumulation of stocks. The Southern demand has been very large, and, as remarked in this report on a previous occasion recently, it is expected that the high price of cotton will make a splendid Southern market for the next three months. The hog supply is fair, but is not altogether sufficient to catch up with that 1,100,000 shortage which was established during the first three months of the season. Last week the receipts of hogs were 40,000 less in the West than the corresponding week of last year, and the receipts at that time were considered light. The cash situation is considered sound, the consumptive cuts of product being relatively much higher than the speculative. With the stocks of speculative product light, it is reasonable to believe that they will draw up in their relative positions. The volume of speculation has decreased somewhat, which has, of course, checked the market. The general mood of the talent in the pit is more conservative than it was. It should be remembered that there has already been a very important advance, and it is quite possible that the market might react as much as 25¢ or even more. Though the general temper is still bullish, a very sharp watch is kept on the price of corn and the hog receipts. It would not be surprising to see hog receipts running ahead of last year's



within another month. Even if the market does have a considerable break, we believe that it would tend to put it in a better position for another advance.

#### ARMOUR & COMPANY.

It has been decided to make the firm of Armour and Company, a corporation in the near future. Plans are now well advanced toward this end, and it is expected that within a week all arrangements will have been completed. The capitalization has not been announced, but rumor has it that it will be about \$20,000,000. The grain business of the firm will not be taken into the corporation. In addition to the packing houses in Chicago and South Omaha the interests to be included in the corporation are: The glue factory, the soap factory, the hair factory and the car factories.

Heretofore the business of Armour and Company has been carried on as a partnership, but the recent death of Philip D. Armour, Jr., and the illness of Mr. Armour himself, the founder and head of the firm, are the causes which have led to the proposed change in the management of the business.

Mr. P. A. Valentine, the financial man of Armour and Company, has all the arrangements for the completion of the corporation in his hands. It is said that the corporation will take in the men who have been for years the trusted and capable lieutenants of the founder of the house, and the business will be carried on as before.

Later despatches say that the capital stock will be \$50,000,000, of which one-half will be held by P. D. Armour, one-fourth by J. Ogden Armour and the remainder by the estate of P. D. Armour, Jr., and that these holders will distribute shares among some of the trusted men who are connected with the firm.

The hogs are falling off in weight, the matured swine having been rather closely marketed. The hogs received last week averaged but 233 lbs., against 226 lbs. the previous fortnight, 231 lbs. a month ago, 245 lbs. two months ago, 248 lbs. three months ago, 229 lbs. a year ago, 227 lbs. two years

Receipts of hogs last week were the second largest of the year and Eastern shipments were the largest since the second week of last September. The shipping demand started in very good this week, while receipts are on the decrease.

HARTOG & FREL, NETHERLANDS. HENDRIK HARTOG, NETHERLANDS.

### JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.

Exporters of

PROVISIONS and COTTONSEED OIL.

OLEO and NEUTRAL A SPECIALTY.

364-366 Royal Ins. Bldg.

CHICAGO.

## LYTHITE

The Standard Water Paint.

It's cheap, but good for walls and lots of other places. It's fireproof too. Samples free. (White and all colors.)

**INSULATING PAPER**—The kind that everybody knows insulates. It's waterproof and airtight.

**PAINT**—For pipes, tanks and condensers. (The don't-kum-off-kind.) Pure white lead, varnish, hard oil finish, etc.

**ROOFING**—Only the best; we don't ask business unless we prove it. (No tar.)

**ROOF PAINT**—We'll sell you the best if you'll let us. We often paint in roofs ourselves; then we give written guarantee.

(Carried in stock in Philadelphia, Pa., by FRANK S. DE RONDE CO., 48 No. 4th St.)

**FRANK S. DE RONDE CO.,** Successors to THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.,  
Philadelphia Office and Warehouse, 48 No. 4th Street. 54 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

## THE CUMMER DRYERS.

### DRY MECHANICALLY ALL FERTILIZERS

It is a direct heat system.

NO STEAM.

NO ODORS.

THE F. B. CUMMER & SON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

Farmers and stock raisers will derive pleasure and consolation from the value of live-stock based on statistics of Jan. 1, 1900, as compared with previous years. Since 1896 there has been a steady upward progress in the value of all farm animals. In the aggregate the valuation estimated by the "Orange Judd Farmer" Jan. 1 last was \$2,558,111,000, which is a gain of 15.6 per cent. over the previous year. Within the year the valuation of sheep jumped from \$52,000,000 to \$127,000,000, the gain per head being figured at 8 per cent. While these figures are only approximately correct, they serve the useful purpose of giving a general idea of the ratio of gain.

A. E. Beggs, Armour's head hog buyer at Kansas City, is of the opinion that hogs will increase in weight from now on, owing to the fact that the country is long on corn and short on hogs.

Notwithstanding the mild winter in Eastern Kansas, cattle are not taking on flesh as rapidly as feeders expected. There is no explanation for this curious condition of affairs.

The death of Isaac T. Sunderland, for several years a provision inspector on the board, was announced on Tuesday. He was an old member.

#### FRENCH DEMAND FOR PHOSPHATES.

United States Consul Brittain, of Nantes, writes as follows: M. Albert Brosseau, 4 rue Cambonne, Nantes, wishes to correspond with some of the leading wholesale dealers in phosphates in America; also with parties who handle phosphate made from slag by what is known as the Thomas process. M. Brosseau is an extensive dealer in phosphates.

\* Judge Bradley has rendered a decision in the suit of the Boston (Mass.) Packing & Provision Company vs. E. W. Taylor, et al. Taylor, while engaged in the provision business some time ago, transferred all of his property to the Pork Sausage & Provision Company and obtained a number of shares of stock in the same. When this transfer was made, it is alleged, Taylor owed the plaintiff \$2,879, which bill of equity the court holds the plaintiff may recover.

\* A despatch has been received at El Paso that a large packing company has just been organized at Chihuahua, Mexico, with \$1,000,000 capital. The business is to be managed by Mr. Morris, of Morris & Butt, the Kansas City pork packers.

At the annual meeting of the Bowker Fertilizer Company, of Boston, Mass., gross sales of above \$1,100,000 were shown, with profits of a little under 10 per cent., out of which \$60,000, or 6 per cent. were paid in dividends; 18-10 per cent. in taxes under Massachusetts laws and most of the balance was charged off. The company proposes to build a third factory, to be located in Ohio. Of the notes and accounts reported a year ago 93 per cent. has been collected. Directors re-elected as follows: F. E. Simpson, J. D. Williams, J. D. W. French, Frederick Higginson, Levi Stockbridge, W. H. Bowker, H. F. Coe.

Vice-Chancellor Stevens has decided that William R. Weeks shall be displaced as trustee of the stock of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Company, of Newark, N. J., under the will of the late Edwin Lister. His removal was sought by Robert P. Lister and Mrs. Esther G. Selby, heirs of the late Mr. Lister, who, with their children, owned 3,544 shares, which has since been sold to the Fertilizer Trust.

S. W. Cowles who, in his earlier years, was identified with the soap and candle trade, died at his home on Windsor avenue, Hartford, Conn., on the 14th inst., aged 74 years. Mr. Cowles was a member of several military and civic organizations, also of the Board of Trade, and one of the founders of the Windsor Avenue Congregational Church.

Eggs increased in price 2c a dozen in Chicago on Monday. The cold snap and the snow have saved a declining market and have given the Chicago cold storage firms slight comfort. They have lost thousands of dollars this winter, owing to the mildness of the weather and the manner in which the simple hen has kept on laying eggs.

McGuire & Sons, of Chicago, Ill., contemplate establishing a soap and rendering plant at Omaha, Neb. B. McGuire, of the firm, was out there recently looking over the ground to locate the site. They will reduce old city horses and cattle free of charge to the city or other parties having them.

The United States Government has designated the city of Denver, Col., as the headquarters for the census of the live stock industry, as noted in last week's issue of this journal, and all reports bearing on this matter will be sent to that city for compilation.

The \$25,000 of stock needed for building a new cotton oil mill at Breau Bridge, La., was subscribed in a few hours, the mayor of Breau Bridge and the business men generally taking a very lively interest in the new enterprise.

The Pottsville (Pa.) soap factory, once a prosperous plant, is to be closed indefinitely.

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## THE COUNTRY'S LIVE STOCK

The number of farm animals (swine, horses and mules excepted) on the farms of the United States January 1, 1900, and the increase or decrease in the past year, as reported by more than 50,000 correspondents, to the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, are as follows: Milch cows, 16,292,360, increase 302,245; other cattle, 27,610,054, decrease 384,171; sheep, 41,883,065, increase 2,768,612. The department has made no estimate of the number of swine, but will await the enumerations to be made by the United States census in June next. This omission was made because of the widespread belief that the government's estimates of the number of swine in recent years have been much below the actual number in the country. The figures for each year are necessarily based on those of the preceding year, consequently errors of former years would be repeated in this year's figures. The estimated number of hogs in 1899 was 38,051,651, and the government figures show a steady decrease every year from 1892, when the number reported was 62,398,000. The absurdity of these figures may be appreciated when it is known that the number of hogs slaughtered in the West was 13,750,000 in 1892, and 22,410,000 in 1899. In other words there was an increase of 8,660,000 hogs slaughtered, though the government figures show a decrease of 13,747,000. The official estimate of hogs in the country, and the number slaughtered in the four Western packing centers, Kansas City, Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis, for 1899, are as follows: Number in the country, 38,651,651; number slaughtered, 22,410,000. The record of packing is necessarily a better evidence than the government report of the number of hogs in the country, for the former is exact, while the latter is merely an estimate. It is probable that the census count this year will show close to 50,000,000 hogs in the country.

The record of cattle slaughtered is not as good a criterion of the number in the country as is the packing record of the total supply of hogs, but the slaughtering record more nearly coincides with the official record of supplies in the case of cattle than in that of hogs. The total number of cattle in the country and the number killed at the four principal Western markets for 1899 are estimated as follows: Total in the country, 43,984,340; number slaughtered, 3,751,000. There has been an increase in value during the year 1899 averaging \$1.94 in the case of cows, \$2.18 on other cattle and 18 cents per head on sheep. This represents a total increase in value during the year of nearly \$216,000,000, exclusive of a manifestly considerable, but not definitely ascertained, increase in the value of swine.

The total increase in the value of the farm animals of the United States during the last three years exceeds \$570,000,000. Milch cows have increased in value \$146,000,000, other cattle \$151,000,000, sheep \$56,000,000 and swine about \$20,000,000.

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## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of L. A. Howard & Co., 546 Rialto building, Chicago, brokers in grease, tallow, fertilizers, etc., has been dissolved, Mr. Fred G. Brooks withdrawing from the concern. It is understood that Mr. Howard will continue the business under the same style name at the same location.

## MR. MELZER TAKES A PARTNER.

A. Melzer, having associated himself with C. Melzer for the purpose of carrying on jointly the soap manufacturing business heretofore conducted under the firm name of C. Melzer, the style of said firm has been changed (January 15, 1900) to Melzer Bros. The business will be extended to the manufacture of household and toilet soaps, washing powders and kindred products. The firm does business in Evansville, Ind. C. Melzer and A. Melzer comprise it.

## LIQUID AIR.

The Tripler Liquid Air Company, with a capitalization of \$10,000,000, in 1,000,000 shares, has obtained control of all of Prof. Tripler's inventions and rights. It expects to sell the new product at 5 cents a gallon. Liquid air is the atmosphere reduced by compression and the application of intense coldness into a liquid form. On encountering the natural air it resolves itself into a vapor possessing an expansive and driving power even greater than that of steam. The claim is made that thirty gallons of liquid air will generate the same amount of power in moving machinery as does a ton of coal. In refrigerating it may be used at much less cost and with better results than ice.

## TRADE IN CAPE COLONY.

United States Consul General Stowe, at Cape Town, says that while American trade in South Africa during the last three months has been excellent, as evidenced by the receipts of foodstuffs, etc., yet the United States is not having a large enough share of such manufactured articles as electrical field outfits, etc. The seaport cities are benefiting by the war, and the demand for cattle and sheep with the advance prices are such that the agriculturists are prospering. Senders for electrical material and machinery are open for bids.

The enlargement of the Spokane (Wash.) Smilax Soap Works has been completed, which will give a capacity of 120,000 pounds, or about 2,000 boxes, per month. B. L. Gordon & Co. are the new proprietors.

## YORK MFG. CO. IMPROVEMENTS.

The York Manufacturing Company, of York, Pa., the manufacturers of high-grade ice and refrigerating machinery, have recently erected and now have in operation a complete malleable iron foundry and fitting shop. This foundry was designed and constructed in accordance with the latest and most improved practice. It is equipped with an air furnace of the latest design, three large annealing ovens, moulding machines and sand blast apparatus for cleaning the castings. The fitting shop is equipped with new and modern tools for finishing up the fittings, and altogether it is an ideal outfit, and places the company in the very best possible position for furnishing the customers anything they require in the line of malleable iron, semi-steel or gun-metal castings.

While this department was added more particularly for the purpose of turning out such fittings and castings as are used in their own line of work, the company made the capacity such that they are in shape to furnish castings for outside parties, and they solicit work in their line.

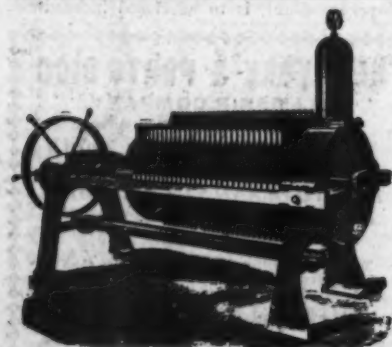
## PERSONAL.

Secretary E. M. Holbrook, of the Port Huron Salt Company, of Port Huron, Mich., was a welcome visitor at the New York offices of The National Provisioner this week. Mr. Holbrook reports the new business organization with which he is now connected as progressing rapidly upon the plans originally laid out, and they expect to have representation in the leading cities of the country.

\* The International Packing Company, of Sioux City, Ia., having received the necessary machinery, began operating on Monday. By March 1 it is expected that the hog department will be running up to its maximum capacity of 3,000 daily. The hog receipts for January at that city, as a result of the coming of the packing company, was 88,867, nearly 60 per cent. higher than January a year ago.

\*As an evidence of the prosperity of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Provision Company, at Herr's Island, extensive improvements are to be added. An average of 4,500 head of live stock are killed and dressed every week. The improvements in view, when complete, will increase the present 300 employees.

Incorporation papers of the new soap manufacturers' company, known as the James S. Kirk Company, have been filed under New Jersey laws, with a capital of \$3,000,000.



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## KANSAS CITY.

## Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 21, 1900.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
K. C., past week...	31,903	55,005	20,603
Same week, 1899...	33,090	68,796	22,472
Same week, 1898...	33,189	94,246	19,291
Same week, 1897...	32,378	70,269	22,443
Chicago, past week.	52,000	194,900	68,300
Omaha .....	13,300	33,200	37,700
St. Louis .....	12,300	44,400	5,100
St. Joseph .....	6,800	28,500	4,400
Kansas City .....	31,900	55,000	20,600

Total past week.	116,300	356,000	136,000
Previous week ..	114,700	350,200	115,400
Same week, 1899.	113,200	377,300	129,400

Packers slaughter—			
Armour Pkg. Co..	4,963	20,244	3,933
Swift and Co.....	5,832	16,017	11,274
S. & S. Co.....	6,225	2,581	2,531
Rudy & Butchers..	620	259	352
Fowler & Son Co..	166	9,808	893

Total for week..	17,828	48,999	18,983
Previous week ..	17,234	54,475	15,880
Same week, 1899	15,808	65,190	17,670

**CATTLE.**—Some traders expressed the opinion that last week's market on most of the grades of beef cattle was the lowest and meanest of the season. There was some good Eastern demand, therefore prime cattle obtained a good price; such cattle were not numerous, and any poor grade of cattle which they styled "dogie" held their own a great deal better than the cattle which ranged say from \$4.40@5.10, showed a decline during the week from 15c to 30c per 100 lbs., taking into consideration the prices paid on the previous week on such cattle. Friday was a regular black Friday, the worst day of the week. During the week some very good fat cattle weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs. average sold at from \$4.60@4.90. The highest price during the week was paid for some 1,435 lbs. average cattle, \$5.50. Heifers of a heavy weight and canning cattle were lower, say from 5c to 10c per 100 lbs.; in fact, canning cows are pretty dull at the present time. Light cows and heifers were in good demand. Some heifers, 1,240 lbs. average, sold at \$4.40. Some heifers, 806 lbs. average, \$4.35. The better grade of bulls were fairly steady, but the rough bulls lower. Some 1,530 lbs. average sold as high as \$3.85, but plenty of bulls were let go at about \$3.75. Range fed Western Texas, 1,319 lbs. average, sold as high as \$4.90. Some good Western steers, 1,382 lbs. average, sold at \$5, but these were prime. Western steers sold at from \$4.25@4.50; Western cows, 1,310 lbs. average, at \$3.95; Western heifers, 952 lbs. average, as high as \$4.15; Western bulls, 1,356 lbs. average, at \$3.15. There was a decline for the week ranging all the way from 10@20c per 100

lbs. The quarantine cattle being in no large supply, the prices did not suffer as much as the other grades; probably the loss say from 10@20c per 100 lbs. Some 1,154 lbs. average steers sold as high as \$4.50, the top price for the week. Steers sold at a price ranging \$3.90@4.20; some Texas cows, 975 lbs. average, at \$2.90; some Texas bulls, 1,428 lbs. average, at \$3.35.

Some 84 cars cattle shipped to seaboard, against 65 cars previous week and 218 cars same week one year ago. Feeders in sympathy with lower prices on beef cattle all past week were weak to lower. Stockers, however, were not as numerous as usual, therefore the decline not noticeable unless on very poor grades. Shipments of stockers and feeders for past week, 265 cars, 8,031 head, as against 348 cars previous week and 291 cars same week one year ago.

Monday's cattle receipts, 4,010; Tuesday's receipts, 7,635. Monday's small cattle acted like a tonic on the market; would-be purchasers forgot the indifferent air assumed the former week and very soon the market cleaned up with an advance of 10c on some grades. Eastern orders are more plentiful, and the general demand of a more healthy tone for the pockets of the sellers; \$5.30, however, bought some of the best finished cattle offered. Some orders for heavy prime cattle could not be filled. A good demand for all light weights, prime cows and heifers; heavy weights slow sale. Heavy bulls very quiet; desirable young bulls quick sale. Trade ruled strong on the best grades of stockers and feeders. Some very desirable steers in the Western offering. Some Panhandle steers, 172 head, 1,210 lbs. average, sold at \$4.47½. Quarantine Texas steers and cows steady, with light receipts.

**HOGS.**—On Thursday the speculators were early in the market and forced the packers to purchase from them afterwards at an advance of 2½c to 5c per 100 lbs. The tops for the day standing \$4.85, with bulk \$4.67½@4.77½. On Friday the speculators were cautious. Some outside shippers bought some 1,500 light weights, which helped the market, but as the packers wanted stuff, they paid for the tops \$4.85, with bulk \$4.70@4.80. On Saturday there still was a better feeling. The packers still wanted the hogs, so that heavies sold from \$4.77½@4.90, with mixed packing to prime medium \$4.65@4.85, with lights selling \$4.65@4.77½ and pigs \$4.25@4.45, the tops for the day standing \$4.90, with bulk \$4.72½@4.85. In the next ten days the market here anticipates quite a quantity of hogs to the Kansas City market, owing to the fact that the Kansas farmers must give a statement of their live stock on March 1. Quite a number of them, therefore, to avoid heavy taxes of next year, will ship in their hogs before that time.

Shipments of hogs for the week, 5,285; this week, Monday's receipts 4,712, and, though a large share of them Southern hogs, and of poor quality, still high prices in the air, and packers soon cleaned up the market. Tops, \$4.92½, bulk \$4.80@4.90. Tuesday's receipts, 12,191 hogs, and the packers had more of a chance to hold back. The shippers and speculators were very quiet, so that the later sales gave the poor packers a little margin of profit, the tops standing for the day \$4.90, bulk \$4.75@4.87½.

**SHEEP.**—Towards the latter end of the past week there was a perceptible weakness in the lamb and mutton market, prices easily glided off from 15@25c per 100 lbs. on the lambs, while sheep were 10@15c per 100 lbs. lower, but then the sheepmen could stand this, for the past week opened the highest prices paid for say six years. Among the sales may be noticed: A bunch of 92 Kansas lambs, 82 lbs. average, \$6.75; 241 Western lambs, 88 lbs. average, \$6.70; a bunch of 255 Wyoming lambs, 86 lbs. average, \$6.65; a bunch of 284 Kansas fed New Mexican lambs, 62 lbs. average, \$6.25; a bunch of 225, 92 lbs. average Western ewes, \$4.90; a bunch of 240 Western ewes, 92 lbs. average, \$4.80.

Monday's receipts, 3,112. The market active and strong; quick clearance sale of all grades. Tuesday's receipts, 2,896. Mutton sheep held their own. Lambs 10c lower and yearlings 10@15c lower. Among the sales: 550 Colorado lambs, 82 lbs. average, \$6.50; 376 Colorado yearlings, 81 lbs. average, \$5.75; 410 New Mexican yearlings, 90 lbs. average, \$5.75; 957 Colorado lambs, 80 lbs. average, \$6.70—all very good prices indeed. Quite a number shipped direct to Swifts from their country feeding pens.

## MORE ABOUT SWIFT AND COMPANY.

Some facts supplementary to those published in our issue of January 13, concerning the enormous business of over \$160,000,000 of Swift and Company during last year, will be of interest:

The total shipments amounted to 110,969 carloads. The largest day's slaughtering was: Cattle, 10,343; sheep, 19,607; hogs, 26,865; total, 56,815; poultry, 29,802.

As to railroad transportation, the company operates 4,600 refrigerator cars, 160 tank cars, 1,000 livestock cars, making a grand total of 5,760 cars.

At the general offices in Chicago there are 650 employees, while the area of office room is 46,918 square feet. The total number of employees is 18,778, divided as follows: Chicago, 6,110; Kansas City, 2,365; Omaha, 1,450; St. Louis, 1,267; St. Joe, 1,305; St. Paul, 678; branch distributing houses in Europe and America, 5,603. The weekly pay roll foots up to \$211,252.50.

The total sales for 1899 of the Swift Beef Company, Ltd., the English agent of Swift and Company, U. S. A., were £2,567,273 (\$12,451,274.05). The Swift Beef Company, Ltd., have erected and maintain distributing houses in nearly every city of importance in the United Kingdom.

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## PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

- \* The City Meat Market has been destroyed in a disastrous conflagration at Tampico, Mexico.
- \* The city of Columbus, O., is perfecting plans for erecting a large markethouse on the North Side of that city.
- \* The Star Creamery, at Star Center, near Parkersburg, Ia., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of about \$4,000.
- \* John W. Hall, James D. Furgerson, Wilbur F. Jackson and James P. Winchester are also directors of the company for the first year.
- \* The new Hammond Packing Company's plant, recently opened at St. Joseph, Mo., has a capacity for slaughtering 1,000 cattle per day.
- \* Lane Bros.' large meat and provision market at Auburn, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. The structure was located at 165½ State street.
- \* Calvin J. Huson, George R. Cornwell and Thomas S. Burns have been appointed a committee to secure the subscriptions for the \$15,000 canning factory at Penn Yan, N. Y.
- \* The Wabash Canning Company, of Wabash, Ind., which also has a factory at Winamac, Ind., will remove the latter plant to Wabash and consolidate the two concerns in one plant at that city.
- \* The North Pacific Trading & Packing Company will shortly build a large cannery at Klawalk, Prince Edward Island. Harry F. Swift is the manager of the company. This will be a rebuilt factory.
- \* S. C. Fullerson, a promoter, is conferring with President Jester, of the Commercial Club, at Corsicana, Tex., with whose assistance he is organizing a \$10,000 joint stock cheese factory at that place.
- \* Hires Condensed Milk Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., has incorporated for \$500,000 to make condensed milk. Corporators: C. E. Hires, of Marion; W. A. Ingersoll, of North; W. Williamson and H. W. Hausman.
- \* Charles Harding will establish a large creamery at Omaha, Neb. He has arranged with the Omaha Cold Storage Company for power, heat and storage room. He proposes that this shall be the central station for the surrounding stations.
- \* The Hocker Manufacturing Company, of Lewes, Del., has been incorporated to make tin cans, tin boxes, etc. The capital is \$20,000. The corporators are: W. P. Thompson, W. J. Thompson, C. H. Martin, J. W. Hocker and H. R. Burton, all of Lewes.
- \* The Armour Packing Company has taken an option on 100 feet of ground at Fourth street and Rogers avenue, Fort Smith, Ark., with switch privileges. On this the company purpose building a \$15,000 packinghouse, if the city council grants the privilege of running the track across Fourth street.
- \* A movement is on foot in Russia for promoting the direct export, on what it is hoped will be an important scale, of butter into England. A statement of facts bearing on the subject has been prepared for a conference of landowners by M. Podbereski, together with suggestions for carrying out the project.
- \* The P. T. George Company has been formed at Baltimore, Md., for the purpose of continuing and developing the business of the late firm of P. T. George & Sons. The capital is \$170,000. The corporators are: Philip T. George, Andrew O. Feuss, Charles C. Homer, John B. Ramsey, Joshua G. Harvey, R. Brent Keyser and Lawrence B. Kemp, Wesley M. Oler.
- \* A new slaughterhouse and cold storage plant for the Wolff Packing Company, of Topeka, Kan., is in course of erection. The new building will cost at least \$30,000. It will be 80x150 feet, five stories high, of brick. The new building will replace the present

slaughterhouse. The contract for the building will not be let but the laborers will be employed by the company. Charles A. Fellows will be employed as superintendent of construction.

\* One of the largest creameries in the world has been opened at Sioux City, Ia. The plant is the property of the Hanford-Hazelton Company. To supply the institution, the milk of 5,000 cows will be needed daily. This means about 100,000,000 pounds of milk annually, at a cost of \$1,500,000. The company will also run a farm of its own, where a large number of cows will be kept, whose milk will be used in developing the acidity of the cream by a modern process.

\* The George B. Loving Company, of Fort Worth, Tex., land and cattle commission dealers, have recently reorganized. The following cattlemen have been elected to fill the offices: George B. Loving, president; C. W. Holt, vice-president; O. C. French, secretary; D. D. Wall, manager and treasurer. Mr. C. W. Holt, of the Texas "Stock and Farm Journal," will give his entire time to the land department, and the cattle department will be in charge of Mr. C. C. French. The company will abandon its Dallas and San Antonio offices and concentrate its forces at Fort Worth.

\* Capt. L. J. Pennington, live stock agent of the Santa Fe, on his return from the Indian Territory to Fort Worth, reports a heavy movement of stock from different points along the road. Mr. Pennington says that at least 200,000 head of cattle will be moved into the Osage, Ponca and Otoe reservations from Texas in early spring and that 75,000 head will come from along the Texas & Pacific road above quarantine. He also says that 150,000 head of sheep will commence to move about May 1 from the Concho country to market. The condition of sheep, he says, is much better than for several years past.

\* The Kingan Provision Company are about to make extensive improvements to its warehouses on Fulton street, Syracuse, N. Y. It is understood that plans are prepared and bids from local contractors will be asked as soon as arrangements with the railroad company, regarding the new switches, in the rear of the premises, can be made. The improvements include the refrigerating of the entire basement, giving a capacity of something like forty carloads of perishable product. It is said the alterations will also embrace the building of cold storage chambers of large capacity, with a view of engaging in a general cold storage business.

\* Ford Dix, one of the best known stockmen of the San Antonio section, Texas, has recently returned from Caracas, Venezuela, having made and lost a fortune, it is said, of \$100,000 in the short period of eight months. Mr. Dix left San Antonio in the early part of May, 1899, to engage in cattle trading in South America. In eight months' time he made about \$100,000, and in one day, as the result of the revolution, which is still in progress, he lost every cent save \$2,500, which he sewed up in his clothing and has now safely deposited in a local bank. Mr. Dix says, however, that his fortune is not irretrievably lost. He will leave for Washington in a day or two for the purpose of pressing his claim of \$100,000 against that South American Republic.

\* One of the largest gatherings ever assembled in the territory was that of the sixth annual convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association, held at El Reno, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th and 14th inst. The association numbers cattlemen owning herds to the value of \$6,000,000. Big delegations from Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities besides those from many Oklahoma towns were in attendance. On Tuesday morning Mayor Hensley gave the address of

welcome, responded to by President A. T. Willson, and after the official reports an address on "Live Stock Industry in Oklahoma" was given by Gov. C. M. Barnes. A number of important papers were read on Wednesday, and in the evening the cattlemen's grand ball, free to all members and guests, was given.

## DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The following Congressional doings at Washington, D. C., will be of interest to our trade:

February 15.—By Mr. Mercer: Resolution of the Farmers' Institute of Nebraska, protesting against any change in the present tariff law with regard to products of Puerto Rico and other tropical islands; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

February 16.—By Mr. Greene, of Massachusetts: Resolution of the Boston (Mass.) Marine Society, favoring the passage of House bill No. 64, to promote the commerce of the United States, referred to the committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Jett: Petitions of J. H. Sonner, W. H. Bohm and others, of Erwardsville, Ill., and vicinity, to amend the act to regulate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. McAleer: Resolutions of the Kansas City (Mo.) Live Stock Exchange and the South St. Joseph (Mo.) Live Stock Exchange, against increasing the tax on oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also resolution of the New York Mercantile Exchange, indorsing House bill No. 7667, relative to the branding of cheese; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Tawney: Resolutions of the State Agricultural Society, of Minnesota, protesting against the passage of Senate bill "to promote commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary," in its present form; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Wadsworth: Petition of D. H. Harler and other citizens of the Thirtieth Congressional District of New York, in favor of the passage of House bill No. 3717, relating to oleomargarine and other dairy products; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

February 19.—By Mr. Littauer: Petition of A. M. Conkly and other citizens of Canton, N. Y., praying for a law subjecting food and dairy products to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are imported; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Powers: Petition of the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association, asking for the passage of a Pure Food Law that will prevent the adulteration of sugar; referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Also resolutions of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, favoring the passage of House bill No. 4909, to create a China-Japan industrial commission; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Also resolutions of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, favoring free trade with Puerto Rico; referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.—By Mr. Weeks: Resolutions of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange of Detroit, Mich., relative to the passage of House bill in aid of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Senate bill creating a department of commerce and industries, and Senate bill providing for the improvement of the United States consular service; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The M. N. Rowley Company, for the manufacture of scales and butchers' supplies, has been incorporated at Detroit, Mich. The capital is \$20,000, and these incorporators: V. S. Ives, A. W. Ives, James J. Lannan and William H. Reynolds.





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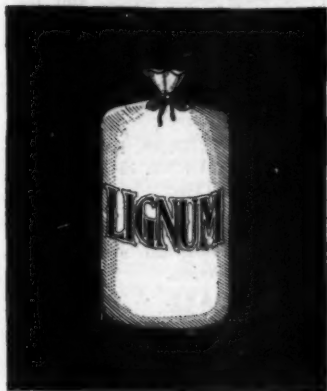
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For smoking you obtain the sweet and delightful flavor which the trade of to-day demands for first-class Hams, Shoulders, Beef, Sausages, Tongues, etc.

Do the trade use it? Well, yes! Here are a few: Armour & Company, Swift and Company, Rohe & Brother, Armour Packing Company, F. Bechstein & Sons, International Packing Company, North Packing and Provision Company, Boston Packing and Provision Company, Passaic Beef Company, A. A. Jewett & Co., Philadelphia, and many others.

Write us and SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER.  
Carload lots a specialty.THE LIGNUM COMPANY,  
177 LEWIS STREET, NEW YORK.MAKERS  
OF HIGH GRADE

## Thermometers

Scientifically  
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Thermometers  
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PROCESSING  
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MACHINES,  
ETC., ETC.

A new  
Catalogue  
has just  
been issued. Fig. D-16.

Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

## A. LANDAU &amp; CO., Packers' and Butchers' Supplies

## Ideal Beef and Hog Travelers

Built on Latest and Improved Ideas. Run Smooth as a Bicycle.  
Samples Submitted on Application. Estimates Furnished on Entire Plants of Tracking, Hangers, etc.  
MAIN AND MORGAN STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## Answers to Correspondents.

**CHEMIST.**—(1) By "saponification value" is meant the quantity of alkali necessary to convert a given quantity of fat into soap. Pure butter has a saponification value around 227, but may be above or below this number. (2) It is possible that you might determine this yourself, but unless you are engaged regularly in this class of work you will be obliged to make quite a number of tests to check your result. (3) We can give you the "saponification value" and "volatile acid number" of your butters very soon after we receive the samples.

**IGNORANT, SAN ANTONIO.**—The chemical name of bone phosphate is tricalcic phosphate, a combination of calcium phosphorus and oxygen. It is made into the ordinary superphosphate of lime by treating bones with sulphuric acid, which makes a compound soluble in water, in this state being very available as plant food.

**C. A. CO., GALVESTON, TEX.**—(1) Our book on Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil treats of that subject quite fully. (2) The proportion of free fatty acids in crude oil depends largely upon the condition of the seed before crushing. The same per cent. of free fatty acids in oils from different localities gives widely varying results in shrinkage in refining. The tarry matter in oils from different sections of the South also varies very much in the different oils from those sections.

**PANHANDLE.**—Dried blood containing but little moisture will never mould. You probably do not dry your blood sufficiently; the drier the blood, the higher the ammonia will run. If you keep out manure and other impurities you should get a blood running about 18 per cent. in ammonia. Hog blood will run higher in ammonia than cattle blood.

**FARMER, NEWPORT, N. H.**—Farm yard manure consists, as you are probably aware,

of the refuse from the stables. Its composition is difficult to estimate as very much depends upon the animals contributing to it, the character of their food, the care taken of it and the method of its preparation. We need about a pound sample in order to determine its value for use as a fertilizer.

**J. O. O., CHICAGO.**—(1) Oleomargarine or butterine is a healthful, cleanly and scientific product having advantages in some respects which butter does not possess. For example, its keeping qualities are superior to butter, and the nutritive value is equal if not superior to genuine butter. (2) Yes, there is a law in this State prohibiting the use of any preservative in butter, except salt. (3) One-half per cent. of boracic acid in butter acts as a preservative and is entirely harmless as a preservative. In fact, small quantities of boracic acid act as an aid to digestion.

## Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Feb. 14—	1899-00.	1898-99.
Chicago	2,555,000	2,975,000
Kansas City	865,000	1,090,000
Omaha	635,000	715,000
St. Louis	560,000	670,000
Indianapolis	378,000	406,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	116,000	155,000
Cudahy, Wis.	190,000	252,000
Cincinnati	239,000	272,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	417,000	411,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	226,000	256,000
Cedar Rapids	137,500	184,000
Sioux City, Ia.	186,000	140,000
St. Paul, Minn.	147,000	150,000
Louisville, Ky.	135,000	174,000
Cleveland, O.	160,000	163,000
Wichita, Kan.	58,000	48,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	84,000	98,000
Detroit, Mich.	100,000	118,000
Bloomington, Ill.	41,200	37,500
Marshalltown, Ia.	43,200	41,300
Clinton, Ia.	38,000	29,000
Above and all other	7,710,000	8,820,000
	—Price Current.	

## AN OLIVE OIL CORNER.

Chicago importers and dealers are anticipating a corner in olive oil this year. Last year's production, they say, was only 50 per cent. of former years, and raised the price materially. Cablegrams have been received in Chicago within a week giving the tip that America held the key to the olive oil situation.

Retail druggists are now paying \$3 a gallon for Lantier Fils, 20 cents more than two weeks ago. The retail price is \$8. Other brands can be bought from \$2 to \$2.25 a gallon at wholesale.

Albert E. Jessurun, who is one of the largest importers of olives in America, according to the New York "Commercial," says: "The olive crops of Spain and Europe generally have been cut down by worms, which otherwise would have been larger than for several years. The demand for olives has been steadily increasing in recent years, and this, coupled with the destruction wrought by insects, has sent the price up. California olives have a limited market, as they are delivered here overripe. We expect the prices to go up for some time. Oil naturally follows the same course."

# Hides and Skins

## MARKETS.

### CHICAGO.

**PACKER HIDES.**—There isn't any radical change in the situation, though there is little doubt but what it weakens daily. The shipments for the first seven weeks of the year are appreciably less than for the corresponding period last year. Most varieties have weakened and the general trend of prices is lower.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands, are an indifferent factor at 13½¢, at which price they are generally held.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have moved in a moderate way at 12½¢.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, are quotable at 11½¢, about 10,000 having gone for this price.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have sold in connection with other varieties for 13¢. They continue fairly strong.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are not in active request, and are in accumulation. They are nominally worth 11½¢@11¼¢.

BRANDED COWS.—There isn't any especial demand; 2,000 brought 11¼¢, which is an equitable quotation.

NATIVE BULLS—1,500 went for 10¼¢, which may be regarded as the ruling figure.

COUNTRY HIDES.—There has been a fair business, with buffs well sustained at 10¢, though it is doubtful if any tanner would anticipate his necessities on this basis. There isn't any surfeit of stocks here, which fact is the most favorable feature of the market. The recent concession certainly gave an impetus to trade.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are a fairly firm factor at 10¢.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., have sold at 10¼¢ and have been one of the strong features of the market.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are worth in ordinary selection 10¢ flat. They are not a very active feature.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, sell in ordinary selection for 10¼¢.

NATIVE BULLS are in fair request at 9¢ flat.

No. 1 CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are in good request at 13¢. There isn't any surplus on hand.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., are inactive. They sell in a scattering way for 11¼¢.

DEACONS sell from 62½¢ to 85¢, according to weight, quality and selection.

SLUNKS, 25¢@30¢.

HORSE HIDES.—Several lots of No. 1 have moved at \$3.00.

SHEEPSKINS.—There isn't much doing and no change in prices. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.50.

COUNTRY PELTS, \$1.10@1.30.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.30@1.40.

**RICHARD McCARTNEY,**

**Broker, Packer Hides,**

Stearns, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.

Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

### BOSTON.

Business continues quiet, as 10¢ (for buffs) is the limit to which tanners will go, while holders are somewhat higher in their views. In the present state of the leather market, it is doubtful if any appreciable activity would result from even a radical concession from the above figure. The present week (as is always the case when there is a holiday) was especially dull. Calf and sheepskins continue in good request at ruling prices.

### KANSAS CITY.

**HIDES.**—Last week closed with sales of over 12,000 hides. Heavy Texas sold pretty freely, according to the amount of the offerings, at 13¢, lights 12¼¢. Butt brands sold at 12¼¢, Colorado at 11½¢, branded bulls at 10¢, free on board cars Kansas City, which was a little lower than selling them at 10¼¢ regular Chicago freight. The stock of all grades of branded hides, both steers and cows, are very limited indeed. They seem to be in a strong position so far, still if the slaughter of the next month to come sagged ¼¢ per pound it would only be about fair to the purchaser, as decidedly the hides would then be the very poorest of the season—longest haired and most grubby—thin, poor hides at best. Native steers are not strong, and while the packers may talk 13¼¢, they have seemingly no heart in their arguments, and no doubt clearance sales would be quickly made if offered 13¢. The stocks, however, are not large, considering the time of the year. A packer in Chicago having sold heavy native cows at 11¼¢, it would seem as if it were perfectly useless for the Kansas City packers to make a stand at 11¼¢. Tanners are seemingly coming to the conclusion that 11¢ is a very fair valuation for both heavies and lights. At this price they can be quickly cleaned up, but the packers put a very bold front at such prices and will not listen. However, the accumulations are getting larger every day, and with 200,000 heavy and light native cows in the four leading markets, there may be some weak brother who would accept the situation gracefully, and 11¢ be the order of the day. The packers are well aware that this would not represent to them a loss on their beef already sold, taken from such hides, for the simple reason they have now some six weeks of the dull spell on the native cow market, and there is no doubt but in their purchasing and figuring the cost of beef they have put these hides down on a basis that they can very well afford to sell them at the 11¢. For a while at least they will make a grandstand play, with the hopes that the country hides will soon be swept from the board. This is now their only hope for a higher market than 11¢, but under these circumstances they will have to bear the weight of such hides for the next six weeks to come. To be sure, if the prices of leather warranted, the tanners may come to the market and make short work of cleaning up the market at a compromise price between the price asked for and offered.

Sheepskins have met with a ready sale during the past week and some 25,000 skins have changed hands. The price confidential, but as both packer and buyer are satisfied, presume that if a dollar and a half was not obtained that the price was reasonably near. Some stock here yet unsold, but the packers still regard wool skins as good property. Some wool skins can be purchased at \$1.40, if "Barkis" willing.

### PHILADELPHIA.

Following the late activity there is now comparatively little doing, though there is a brisk inquiry for some varieties. Calf and sheepskins are in good demand. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 11¼¢.  
COUNTRY STEERS, 11¢.  
CITY COWS, 10¼¢@10½¢.  
COUNTRY COWS, 9¼¢@10¼¢.  
COUNTRY BULLS, 9¢@9½¢.

### NEW YORK.

Stocks are in some accumulation and 13¢ will buy an ordinary selection of native steers, though most of the packers demand 13¼¢. While there is some accumulation, stocks can not be said to be large. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 13¢@13¼¢.  
BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 12¢@12¼¢.  
SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 11¼¢@11½¢.  
CITY COWS, 10¼¢@11¼¢.  
NATIVE BULLS, 10¢.  
CALFSKINS (see page 37).  
HORSE HIDES, \$2.00@3.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

### SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer situation is, if anything, weaker than it was at our last report. The shipments of hides are very much smaller than they were for the first seven weeks of last year. The tanners are now in a fairly independent position and manifest but little disposition to buy the inferior offerings at the prices asked. Notwithstanding the depression the packers are not much given to lowering values and the fact that the former and latter can not get together on price, is responsible for the dearth of business. The Boston market is also quiet, as is the Philadelphia center. The city slaughter market of New York shows but little doing and 13¢ would probably be very favorably considered for an ordinary selection of native steers.

### CHICAGO PACKER HIDES.

No. 1 natives, 60 lbs. and up, 13¼¢; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, 12¼¢; Colorado steers, 11¼¢; No. 1 Texas steers, 13¢; No. 1 native cows, 11¼¢@11½¢; under 55 lbs., 11¼¢; branded cows, 11¼¢ native bulls, 10¼¢.

### CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES.

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 10¢; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 10¼¢; branded steers and cows, 10¢ flat; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 10¼¢; native bulls, 9¢ flat; calfskins, for No. 1, 13¢; kips, for No. 1, 11¼¢; deacons, 62½¢@85¢; slunks, 25¢@30¢; horse hides, \$3.00; packer pelts, \$1.50; country pelts, \$1.10@1.30; packer lambs \$1.30@1.40.

### BOSTON.

Buff hides, 10¢; New England hides, 9¼¢.

### PHILADELPHIA.

Country steers, 11¢; country cows, 9¼¢@10¼¢; country bulls, 9¢@9½¢.

### NEW YORK.

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 13¢@13¼¢; butt-branded steers, 12¢@12¼¢; side-branded steers, 11¼¢@11½¢; city cows, 10¼¢@11¼¢; native bulls, 10¢; calfskins (see page 37); horse hides, \$2.00@3.25.

### HIDELETS.

R. E. Roberts, the well known Chicago leather dealer, is visiting the New York market this week.

Pierce McCarty, of the well known New York hide firm of Joseph B. Dewson & Co., has recovered from a recent indisposition.

### ST. LOUIS' BIG STOCK TRADE.

The St. Louis National Stockyards made a great record last year. A remarkable business was done, increasing in three departments out of the four. The year showed the best native cattle trade ever known for shippers to that market. More cattle and hogs were received in 1899 than any year for the last twenty-five years, and with the exception of 1896, 1897 and 1898, more sheep.

The National Stockyards received during 1899 683,998 head of cattle, 1,800,942 hogs, and 408,984 sheep, and shipped 177,749 cattle, 514,378 hogs and 92,712 sheep. The aggregate receipts of Southern cattle for last year were 15,132 cars, or 670 cars in excess of 1898. Texas and the Indian Territory sent



in more, Texas contributing 7,354 cars, and the Indian Territory 5,261 cars. Arkansas furnished 1,788 cars; Mississippi, 402 cars; Louisiana, 168 cars; Tennessee, 106 cars, and Alabama, 53 cars.

The condition of the traffic of the St. Louis National Stockyards, as shown by the "National Live Stock Reporter," of that place, is healthy, on a good basis and liable to continue growing.

#### HEREFORD CATTLE.

In an interview concerning the status and merits of the Hereford as a range beef, Hon. John W. Lowell, the well known Hereford authority, of Denver, maintains that the Hereford's popularity will be permanent. He says: "I have been wondering for a long time as to whether the shorthorn would ever regain its former supremacy, as the leading breed, but I am convinced that the Herefords are the leading cattle and will remain so for a long time to come. Herefords have been on the market for twenty years, and year by year it is more noticeable that the people are buying Herefords in preference to shorthorns, and they are now paying twice as much for registered Herefords as they are for the same grade of shorthorns."

#### DOLD PRICES AND QUALITY.

Mr. Charles E. Potter, the enterprising and alert advertising manager of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., has recently issued a pair of very neat and up-to-date booklets containing interesting matter and price list. Every officer and stockholder of the Jacob Dold Packing Company is a practical butcher and has never been in any other business. Two hundred and twenty-two of their employees have served them over five years, 118 of them over ten years, the superintendent twenty-eight years, and the president, the head of the business, over fifty years. This is why their goods are in the first-class, and the words "Dold-Quality" are synonymous for that which is excellent in packinghouse products.

#### CROCKER WHEELER CO.

The Crocker Wheeler Company, manufacturers and electrical engineers, of New York, have secured an order from the Anglo-American Provision Company for a size 336-350 kw. generator for the Union Stockyards, Chicago. The company have established an office at No. 31 State street, Boston, Mass., with Mr. J. Hally Craig as representative, and also a Southern office at Atlanta, Ga., with Mr.

Louis P. Hall as representative. This enterprising and reliable concern have just closed a contract with the Dixon Crucible Company, of Jersey City, for two 100-kw. generating units and about 300-hp. in motors, for their plant at Jersey City.

#### COUNTRIES WHICH USE OUR PRODUCTS.

Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the foreign markets division of the Agricultural Department, has prepared figures showing for the first time the respective amounts of our agricultural exports which go to the several countries of Europe and of the other Continents. The period covered is 1894 to 1898.

The statement shows the agricultural products exported from the United States during the five years had an average annual value of \$663,536,201. Of these enormous exports about 60 per cent. found a market in the United Kingdom and its various dependencies. The sum paid by the British people for the American farm produce purchased during the period mentioned reached as high as \$403,953,854 a year.

Germany, which ranks next to the United Kingdom as a market for the products of American agriculture, received about 13 per cent. of the exports, the average yearly value amounting to \$86,320,274. France's average purchases were \$43,983,790.

The average annual values of the exports to other countries were:

Netherlands .....	\$28,803,156
Belgium .....	23,731,669
Canada .....	23,020,517
Italy .....	14,264,424
Spain .....	9,761,870
Brazil .....	6,258,729
Cuba .....	6,099,824
Denmark .....	5,990,952
British West Indies .....	5,241,657
Mexico .....	4,636,486
British Africa .....	4,138,920
European Russia .....	4,060,236
Hong Kong .....	3,555,588
Japan .....	3,407,800
Portugal .....	2,709,694
Sweden and Norway .....	2,685,549
Hayti .....	2,281,966
British Australasia .....	2,080,804

#### ARTIFICIAL WHALEBONE.

A. C. Hunkemoller, of Holland, has obtained a patent for the production of artificial whalebone from tendons, especially the strong tendons of the hind legs of animals. The novelty of the process consists of producing an article of considerable value from parts which have hitherto been abandoned to the glenmaker; and it is claimed that the artificial whalebone surpasses the natural article both in elasticity and strength. The process is explained in a few words, as follows: After removing from the fresh or salted tendons (dried ones cannot be used) all adhering flesh or skin, they are thrown into a water solution of salt of chrome of about 10 to 20 per cent. of their weight. Chromate of aluminum and one-half to one part of chloride of sodium is preferable. This tanning lasts from four to ten days, according to the thickness of the tendons and the strength of the solution. The tanned matter is then pressed between warm plates, and is afterward cut into strips all hogst for use.—Boston Transcript.

## PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.

The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.

Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.

NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.

An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet

will be sent Free of Charge.

JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.

**TINNOL**, A Paste      No Discoloring of Labels.  
that Sticks.      No Rust Spots on Tin.  
No Peeling Off.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO

**THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

## SUCRINE.

Much more desirable to use than Sugar, and vastly more economical.

Powdered 550 times sweeter than Sugar.

Powdered 500 " " " " soluble in cold water.

Powdered 350 " " " " " "

Crystals 500 " " " " " " soluble in cold water.

ABSOLUTE PURITY guaranteed. Quotations and samples furnished on application.

**HOWE, BALCH & CO.,**

92 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

## SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS

by selling your skins direct to the tanner

THE BEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

**Cow Hides, Calfskins, and Horse Hides**

ADDRESS HIDE DEPARTMENT

**AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO., 92 Cliff St., New York City.**

# SWIFT'S

## Beef Extract

Is a staple household article and sells just as well in markets as in grocery and drug stores. Butchers will find it profitable to handle Swift's Beef Extract, because its quality is always the finest.

**Swift and Company**

Chicago

Kansas City

Omaha

St. Louis

St. Joseph

St. Paul

## Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

### NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street  
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue  
West Washington Market, cor. West and Bloomfield Sts.  
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue  
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue  
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street  
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th  
East Side Market } and 45th Streets  
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue  
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.  
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street  
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.  
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street  
West Side Market }

### BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street  
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place  
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.  
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

### JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets  
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street.

**Swift and Company**

Central Office . . . . Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue . . . . New York City

## Swift and Company, Jersey City

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

**Beef and Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and General Provision  
Dealers for Export and Local Trade**

Packing Houses, 138-139 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange



## ON THE RANCIDITY OF FATS.

By Iskar Nagel.

Under the direction of the late Prof. Benedikt, in Vienna, I carried on an investigation on the rancidity of fats and the refining of rancid oils and fats, and stated that these contain the following substances in variable quantities:

1. Free fatty acids, saturated as well as unsaturated.
2. Hydroxy acids of the fatty acid series.
3. Lactones and anhydrides of fatty acids.
4. Alcohols, as butyl, amyl, caproyl and capryl alcohol.
5. Esters of saturated, of unsaturated, and of hydroxy acids of the fatty acid series with higher and sometimes also polybasic alcohols as butyl, caproyl alcohol, etc.; glycol, etc.
6. Aldehydes, saturated, as butyric, caproic, caprylic aldehyde, etc., and unsaturated, as acrolein and orenanthic aldehyde.
7. Acetals, which are ether-like compounds of the above-mentioned aldehydes and alcohol.
8. Terpenes.

There may also be other substances present, but they could not be identified. To remove these substances from a crude or rancid fat or oil I proceeded as follows:

I. The free saturated and unsaturated acids, as well as the hydroxy acids, are easily removed by means of an aqueous solution of soluble glass. If the neutralization is effected with sodium carbonate or with caustic soda, emulsions are obtained, and it is possible only by a long and tedious method to separate the oil from these emulsions, free from water and alkali. Emulsions are entirely avoided if, instead of the alkalies, an aqueous solution of glass is used. If such a solution is added to an oil or melted fat containing free acid, the acid unites with the bases of the silicates, and silicic acid is set free. The free silicic acid draws the alkali salts mechanically to the bottom, when it is impossible for them to be dissolved in the oil and to form an emulsion.

II. The lactones contained in the fats are more or less volatile with water vapor. Some of them, however, are insoluble in water and not volatile with water vapor. The volatile lactones are removed by the method described under VI. The non-volatile compounds must be converted into salts of hydroxy acids of the fatty acid series. This is accomplished by boiling for several hours the oil, which contains no free acid, with concentrated solutions of alkalies, as for instance, with a small quantity of a solution of sodium carbonate or of caustic soda. These then become visible in the oil, forming difficultly soluble flakes which fall to the bottom and are easily filtered off. These are the salts of the hydroxy acids.

III. The alcohols and esters of fatty acids and of hydroxy acids contained in fats and oils can be removed by the method described under VI, provided they are volatile with water vapor.

IV. Some of the aldehydes are volatile with water vapor and can be removed according to VI, while others are not, and these must be removed as follows: Four volumes of oil are heated for several hours with one volume of a concentrated solution of sodium bisulphite, and, after cooling, the aqueous solution is separated from the oil. It is known that the compounds of aldehydes with sodium bisulphite are usually solid, crystalline bodies, which are always slightly soluble in the solution of bisulphite. If the aldehydes are present only in small quantity no crystals are formed, and only a cloudy layer appears between the aqueous solution and the oil, or the solution, at first clear, becomes cloudy and contains the compounds of the aldehydes with the sodium bisulphite in solution. These are removed together with the solution.

V. To remove the acetals, if they are not volatile with water vapor, I have found it best

to heat the oil or fat for some time with dilute sulphuric acid. The higher acetals are decomposed by the sulphuric acid into alcohols and aldehydes, which are either volatile with water vapor and are removed according to VI, or removed according to IV, if volatile. The acetals which are volatile with water vapor are removed according to VI.

VI. The terpenes are all volatile with water vapor and are removed by distillation with steam. It must be remembered that it is not always sufficient to conduct ordinary steam through the oil for the purpose of removing the volatile substances mentioned under 3-7, since it sometimes has a bad effect on the oil.

There are some substances which are not volatile or only very difficultly volatile with steam at 100° C., but which are more easily volatile with steam at a higher temperature. Hence, the distillation with steam at 100° C. would take a very long time, and even then would not entirely purify the oil. On the other hand, it is stated that the continuous contact of heated oils with steam or atmospheric air, while decomposing the fat, favors the formation of the substances named under 1-8.

These difficulties may be avoided in three ways:

- a. By conducting steam together with some indifferent gas, as hydrogen or carbon dioxide through the oil.
- b. By conducting steam under diminished pressure through the oil.
- c. By conducting steam heated gradually from 100°-170° C., together with an indifferent gas through the oil.

If this fractioning with superheated steam is made use of, those substances which are easily volatile are carried over first, before the more highly heated steam, which would decompose them, becomes necessary. It is well to let the oil cool in vacuo or in an atmosphere of some indifferent gas.

The method above described for purifying fats and oils is carried out in practice as follows: The fat or oil, freshly pressed, extracted or already purified with sulphuric acid, is heated and thoroughly mixed with a concentrated solution of soluble glass, the quantity depending on the amount of free acid present, and is then filtered from the heavy precipitate which has settled to the bottom. The oil is now boiled with dilute sulphuric acid for about six hours. After cooling, the sulphuric acid is separated from the oil, which is washed again with a solution of soluble glass. The oil is then thoroughly mixed and heated with a fourth of its weight of a mixture of concentrated solution of sodium carbonate and milk of lime (1:1) for several hours. In this process a very small quantity of the oil is saponified, and the soap thus formed sinks to the bottom. After cooling the filtered oil is heated with a fourth of its weight of a concentrated solution of sodium bisulphite. The mixture is now allowed to cool, and the aqueous solution is separated from the oil, which is transferred to a distilling apparatus and subjected to distillation with steam, the temperature of which is gradually raised. Finally, the oil is allowed to cool in a current of carbon dioxide.

If the oil, before being subjected to the above method of purification, is carefully examined for those substances which are not glycerides of the fatty acids, or, if it is known that some of the substances above-named (1-8) are not present, then such parts of the method as have for their object the removal of these substances, may be omitted. Further, the success of the method does not depend on the order of procedure described above. This may be changed at pleasure.

Mr. Gilbert, the well known soap manufacturer of Georgetown, has in view the locating of his business at South Norwalk, Conn., in the spring.

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# Cottonseed Oil

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

*Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.*

### AN EASIER NEW YORK MARKET, BUT IN OTHER SECTIONS THERE ARE STRONG CONDITIONS WITH MARKED INDISPOSITION TO SELL.

The New York market has been wobbling a little again this week, with sales at  $\frac{1}{2}$ c decline for March delivery of prime yellow, and one or two lots of April and May deliveries closed out at prices that would have been refused in the previous week. But this has not affected the sentiment otherwise over the country; indeed, if it means more than that a few sales have taken place here at the concessions, while leaving the general confidence over the situation here unchanged. But New York has a distinctly dull look at present, because it has no material export demand, while if it shows any effort to make sales it must find buyers among investors, or among those people who believe that ultimately better prices will come about. The slack export demand is surprising, while without vitality to it, if there is any attempting crowding of trading buyers necessarily get an advantage. Yet these foreign markets, while neglecting prime yellow oil, are forced in to buy the white grade, while in this is the result of their hesitancy over pure lard, of which they are going as short to their requirements as possible. Marseilles and Havre do not want to pay over 36c for prime yellow here, yet they pay 40c for white oil, and have bought of it this week about 2,000 barrels, showing that in their indifference over the market for pure lard, they are compelled to get the materials for the make of compound, while they can get the stearine at their home points upon a more reasonable basis than here. Just why the New York market has weakened outside of the feature of a sluggish export demand perhaps is not clear. There are some reports that one Western seller at New Orleans at 39c for prime yellow would like to buy in New York cheaper than 38c, if possible, although the further inside price has not yet at least come about, the February delivery up to this writing remaining at that price except for some small lots which have sold a little easier than that. March has come down to it, after selling in the previous week at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Then again it is asserted that such sales as have taken place here at the concessions have been made by the mills; some of the trade, however, think this is open to some doubt from the fact that they are of a remote future delivery, while at this advanced period of the year, if the mills were selling it would be of a nearer delivery. Perhaps a better solution of the selling movement is found in the idea that such sales as have taken place are of resales from speculators' hands, with the feeling on their part that as the market has stopped advancing temporarily, it was more agreeable to close out, possibly at profits, than to hold for a longer time for developments. On the whole we are inclined to think that more snap is needed to the lard market to give an improved tone to cotton oil. The great hindrance to a hardening situation all around is the attitude of exporters over supplies of all fats. The continent wants lard badly, and it is "starving itself over supplies" in order to

have fully tested their views over large hog supplies through cheap corn, etc. When it gets ready to buy, the satisfaction of delayed wants should give decided vitality to affairs, while if the exporters pursue their present conservative policy for some time longer it is hard to see where material concessions could come in for the lard in view of the general statistical position of the product, and the

fact that stocks of it are added to slowly despite the indifferent export trading. Besides another thought is that as the foreigners had got accustomed to easier prices than those prevailing this year, it is hard for them to wear around and accept the current conditions. They would now be compelled to pay prices for lard decidedly higher than those at which they could have obtained contracts ahead a couple of months since, and which inside prices they are not likely to see again this season; so, in a modified degree, they have been mistaken over the situation of hog products as they have been over cottonseed oil. Whatever the position of the cotton oil in New York, there is no abatement of confident claims over the market at any other point. Indeed, the position of New York over

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prices is wholly disregarded by the mills, as well as the seaboard markets otherwise generally. Telegrams sent to the mills to buy either do not get a reply, or of one of complete indifference over the attitude of affairs here in New York. The mills were never before at this period of the year so short in their holdings of the oil, while many of them are working on half time, even in the near Atlantic sections, and some in Texas have shut down altogether. Even in New York there is very little of the oil coming out on February contracts, and there is little on sale, while the undertone, whatever the concessions, is as strong as at any time latterly. However, we do not look for much export demand through the remainder of this month, but believe that there may be a little stir again all around by the middle of March, by which time the trade should be greater exercised over contract deliveries, and the foreign markets with their small stocks should be forced in to buy. It is possible that renewed strength may come before that time, and particularly in the event of a firmer lard market. The tallow market is in remarkably good shape, and it is hard to get melters to sell the product except at further advanced prices; there is only one possibility to disturb this strength over tallow, and that is that as tallow now costs as much as lard at the West, some of the soapmakers there may buy the hog fat for the purpose of weakening the tallow market, whether they use it for consumption or do

not, as with the condition of the lard market they could probably resell the hog fat after the purpose was accomplished, without a loss. Cottonseed oil is only a small fraction over 5c per pound, while in New York, tallow is about 5 11-16c per pound, in tierces, while the best packers' grade in Chicago is 6@6 1/4c in tierces. It will be seen that cotton oil at around current prices is cheap compared with tallow, but as well all other soap fats in foreign markets, such as the nut oils, etc., are not offering as good bargains as cotton oil for the soap kettle, while olive oil is sufficiently high in value to admit of a free use of the cotton oil for admixture. Whatever the present state of the export trading in cotton oil, it is a fair inference that it must be brisker at some time in the future, and prolonged to a later period of the year than usual, according to the extent of its interest meanwhile. The sales up to this writing have been in New York, 150 bbls. crude at 34 1/4c, 2,500 bbls. prime yellow, February delivery, at 38c; 3,000 bbls. do., March delivery, at 38c; 1,400 bbls. for April delivery, at 38c; and 600 bbls. do., for May delivery, at 38 1/2c; also 3,000 bbls. white at 40c, 300 bbls. do. at 39 1/2c@40c, and 300 bbls. winter yellow at 39 1/2c; while in New Orleans, 2,000 bbls. prime yellow sold at 39c, and at the mills sales of 25 tanks crude at 30 1/2c to 31 1/2c@32c.

Later.—The sudden break of 15 points in lard on Wednesday's market, through the large receipts of hogs did not affect cotton oil, which had been sold at 37 1/4c for prime yellow. Indeed Marseilles has advanced its bids on prime yellow to 36 1/4c, while not finding any on offer under 37 1/4c@38c, while for March and April 37 1/4c was bid by exporters.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 42.)

#### TEXAS CAKE AND MEAL MARKET.

Dallas, Feb. 16.—(Special Correspondence to The National Provisioner.)—Thirty-one cents is freely bid for oil, March shipment. Little being sold. Meal, \$22 to \$22.50 f. o. b. Galveston. Linters, 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c, according to quality. All products in good demand.

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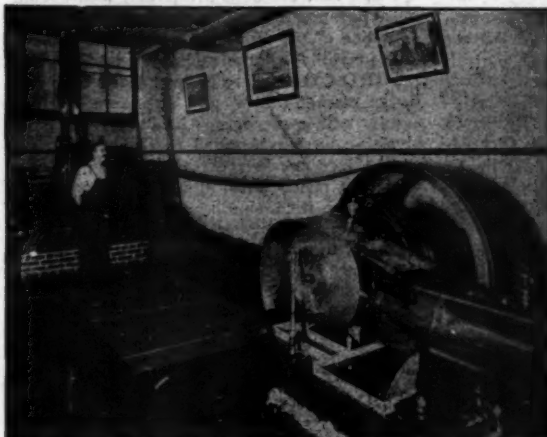
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# Tallow, Stearine, Soap

## WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon, all in packages.

**TALLOW.**—The last sale of city in hogsheads up to Wednesday was 50 hogsheads, made on Saturday at 5½c. Since that time, or through Monday and Tuesday, the situation was very strong, with the melters practically declining to sell, although it was thought that a bid of 5½c would have led to the releasing of moderate quantities. There seemed an indisposition to buy to meet any advance, and a corresponding indifference over selling, in consideration of the statistical position. Private advices from Liverpool early in the week are much on the lines indicated in our last review, but they may again be summarized and more definitely, and which accounted for the strength in the English markets, as follows: The shipments from Australia for the month of January were only 2,745 tons, instead of 3,300 tons, and more expected, beyond this, on account of the quarantine in Brazil against the River Plate ports, London has sold and is shipping 200 tons tallow to Rio. With the stock of tallow in London reduced to 5,700 tons, that market is in a stronger position than it has been for a long time, as at all of the outlying ports the stock at last accounts was reduced to almost nothing. Perhaps the fact that London had been shipping tallow to Rio was of especial significance. Whether this condition of affairs has changed within a day or two is a little problematical, as there are reports that Argentina has raised the embargo on grain shipments, and if this is a fact it would undoubtedly extend to the other products, including tallow. While, of course, the tallow situation in South America is of minor importance, compared with the other distinctly favorable features for a strong market, yet if its shipments are to be stopped for a protracted period, the feature would have a slight additional influence. But there was unquestionably hesitancy over buying tallow in this country pending the result of the London auction sale on Wednesday. The report of the London sale, as it came to hand on Wednesday, was distinctly favorable for stronger conditions here. It represented very moderate offerings, or of only 800 casks, while 600 casks were sold, with the prices 3d higher. At this

writing it would be impossible to buy city in hogsheads under 5½c, and very little at that. But, however, buoyant conditions are directly in the tallow market, in the shortened shipments from Australia, which follow a year of less than the average supplies thence, the wants of Europe upon this country's supplies, the active consumption of the product all over the world, in the brisk sale for manufactured goods, with the prices of all soap fats well up to the usual basis corresponding with the prices of tallow, yet we would feel better satisfied that tallow would be permanently higher if there were conditions of the lard market favorable to it. With tallow, the prime packers' grade held a little higher at the West than lard, a remarkable condition; it might be possible to buy lard on the part of the soapmakers for an effect upon tallow, particularly as the situation of the lard market is such that little risk would be taken if the conclusion was reached to sell the lard after the effect was produced; a movement of that order was indulged in in the fall months, and it might be attempted again. It is quite possible that some business may be done in tallow in New York before the close of the week, and the report of it will be found further along in this review. The country-made tallow is arriving moderately, while it is selling well at strong prices. The sales of country-made are 275,000 pounds at 5¼@5½c, as to quality, chiefly with 5½c as outside. City edible is at about 6½c.

At Chicago, quotations are 6@6½c for prime packers, 5¼@5½c for No. 1 do., 4¼@5¼c for No. 2 do., 5¼@5½c for city renderers, 5¼@5½c for prime country, and 4¼@4½c for No. 2 do.

Later.—Through Wednesday the market for city in hogsheads in New York was 5½c bid, with 5½c asked; it failed to respond to the improved tone in London. On Thursday, a holiday, Friday's market will be found elsewhere in this publication.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The tone of the position is easier, with ½c decline in New York.

Enough had been sold latterly to keep the pressers fairly busy, but some accumulations were made here. At the same time the lard people have a fair supply and they were figuring over fresh offerings with a good deal of reserve until the pressers came down to 6½c. Sales of 75,000 pounds in New York at 6½c, and 200,000 pounds at 6½c, while Chicago is quoted at 7c.

**LARD STEARINE.**—There is absence of material offerings here, while at the same time very little interest of buyers outside of the spasmodic demands for export. About 7½c quoted.

**GREASE.**—There does not appear very marked interest among buyers, neither much of a disposition to sell. It is a sort of hold off temper on the part of both buyers and sellers, yet if tallow is to have a stronger tone, the grease prices will be benefited. "A" white quoted at 5¼@5½c, "B" white at 5¼c, yellow at 4¼@5c, and bone and house at 4½@5½c. At Chicago white at 5@5½c, yellow at 4¼@4½c, and brown at 4¼@4½c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—With the cost of grease, the stearine is held naturally with a good deal of confidence, but the trading is not at all brisk, and there seems a general disposition to await either lower cost ocean freights or a more marked tone to the tallow market, with which grease would sympathize. White quoted at 5¼@5½c, and yellow at 5¼@5½c.

**CORN OIL.**—Naturally, with the strong position of all other soap fats, as well as from the fact that the mills are largely sold ahead, it is not possible to buy except at a confident line of prices, and quotations of \$4.70@5.00 prevail for large and small lots.

**LARD OIL.**—There has not been much life to the market this week. The large consumers have in some degree held off trading as awaiting clearer ideas as to the near future of the lard market. At the same time the oil is not plenty here, since the consumption for a long time has been unprecedented in volume, and the pressers have had little opportunity to make an important surplus. Quotations are 50@51c for prime.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 42.)

\* The Taku Fishing Company, of Portland, Ore., has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000 to can fish, etc. Corporators: A. P. Tift, C. M. Spencer and A. C. Burdick.

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**OUR CATTLE BEAT THE WORLD.**

Prof. C. F. Curtiss, of the Iowa State College, has recently returned to Ames, Iowa, from an extended tour through the southwest. In company with several leading stockmen of the South and West he visited many of the large ranches in Arizona and Texas and attended the big cattle show at Kansas City. Of the Hereford Exposition, Prof. Curtiss said: "I believe it was the greatest Hereford show the world ever saw. The royal show, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society, of England, gives annually what is conceded to be the greatest stock show on the other side of the water. I saw this show this year at Maidstone, and the Hereford show there did not come anywhere near the one just held in Kansas City. The animals exhibited at the American show were of a better type, more uniform and of a higher average degree of excellence. They are more profitable cattle, better moneymakers. They kill better and are better on the block, and that is the ultimate test of all breeds of cattle. There seems to be more refinement of breeding, so to speak, in American Herefords as compared with their English relatives. Such a show should thrill every American stockman with pride."

**TIN SCRAPS NO LONGER WASTED.**

Many an article that was formerly wasted is now utilized. For instance, the many small strips of tin plate cut from the great numbers of sheets used in the making of sardine cans during the season of canning at Eastport, Me., are now being turned into money. Much of this small scrap tin formerly dumped on the beach, is now gathered and shipped by carloads to the West, where it is converted into sash weights, tobacco tags, and the like.

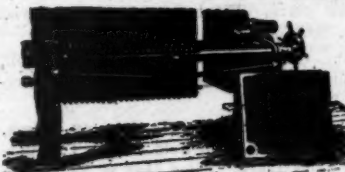
**THEY COME HIGH.**

United States Consul at Victoria, Abraham E. Smith, in his report to the Department, says that there are at Cape Nome and vicinity between 5,000 and 6,000 people. The buildings are of the most temporary character, a large number being on the beach below high water mark, but the extreme cold prevents epidemics. Two newspapers are

printed there, from which are taken market quotations current last fall. Beef, 75c to \$1, and butter \$1 per pound, milk 50c and meats and fruits 75c per can. The ruling restaurant prices were: Beef steaks, \$1.50 to \$3; reindeer steaks, \$2; pork chops, \$1.50; hamburger steak, \$1.50; corned beef hash, \$1; oyster stew, \$1.50; ham or salmon, \$1; clam chowder, 75c; box sardines \$1; pork and beans, 75c; and ham and eggs, \$2.

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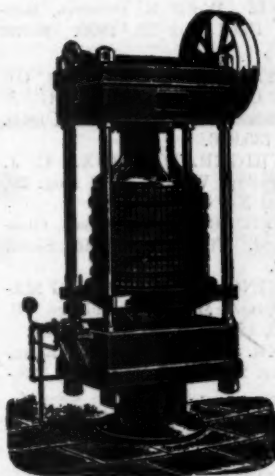
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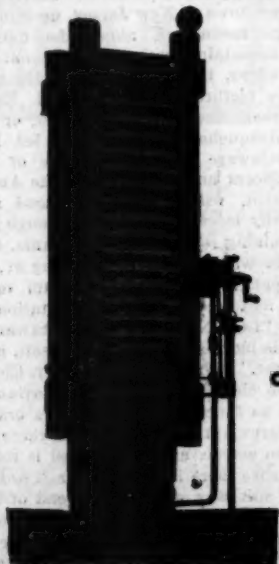
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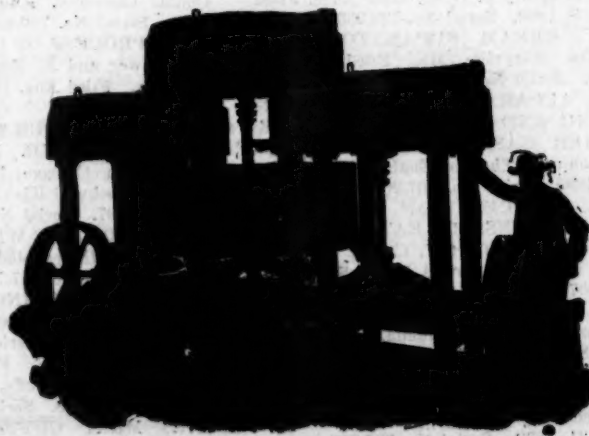
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# PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 642,061. LINING FOR BARRELS. James Arkell, Canajoharie, N. Y., assignor to Mary F. Burnap, same place. Filed Nov. 8, 1898. Serial No. 695,877.
- 642,081. PROCESS OF UNHAIRING ANIMAL HIDES OR SKINS. George D. Burton, Boston, Mass.; assignor to the United States Electrical Leather Process Co., of Maine. Filed March 5, 1898. Serial No. 672,796.
- 642,117. REFRIGERATOR. John W. Heaton, Chattanooga, Tenn. Filed Oct. 25, 1898. Serial No. 694,512.
- 642,125. BARREL HEADING-UP MACHINE. Britain Holmes and Edwin F. Bengler, Buffalo, N. Y., assignors to the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company, same place. Filed Jan. 21, 1899. Serial No. 702,879.
- 642,221. METHOD OF STERILIZING RAW MEAT. Felix Grognet, Nanterre, France. Filed June 15, 1898. Serial No. 683,501.
- 642,245. FOLDING CRATE. Eugene F. Montgillon, Baltimore, Md. Filed Oct. 14, 1899. Serial No. 733,633.
- 642,288. CENTRIFUGAL SEPARATOR. John J. Berrigan, Ayon, N. Y., assignor to the De Laval Separator Co., of New Jersey. Filed Oct. 16, 1898. Renewed Sept. 30, 1898. Serial No. 692,349.
- 642,319. COMPOSITION FOR MAKING ARTIFICIAL LEATHER FABRIC. Frans Gatsche, Freiberg, Germany, assignor to the "U. L." Syndicate, Ltd., London, England. Filed Oct. 8, 1898. Serial No. 693,036.
- 642,321. WEIGHING SCALE. Essington N. Giltellian, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Edward E. McMoran, same place. Filed March 30, 1898. Serial No. 675,717.
- 642,325. EVAPORATING PAN. Flaviane E. Hayes, Wick, Ohio. Filed March 1, 1899. Serial No. 707,300.
- 642,390. CATTLE FLY TRAP HOUSE. Benjamin M. White and Walter L. Covington, Montgomery, Mo. Filed Sept. 2, 1899.
- 642,418. REFRIGERATOR CAR. George S. Benson, St. Michaels, Md. Filed Oct. 30, 1899. Serial No. 735,249.
- 642,428. CLOSING OF TINS, BOXES, ETC. Edoardo Cevolani, Bologna, Italy. Filed July 2, 1898. Serial No. 684,997.
- 642,438. CAN-LABELING MACHINE. Samuel Fyfe, Port Melbourne, Victoria, assignor of twenty-one fortieths to Walter Chamberlain Peacock, Melbourne, Victoria. Filed July 16, 1898. Serial No. 686,125.
- 642,453. CREAM SEPARATOR. William F. Hunt, Newark, N. Y., assignor of one-half to Henry S. Hunt, same place. Filed Dec. 5, 1899. Serial No. 739,233.
- 642,503. CREAM SEPARATOR. John Steffee, Maryville, Mo. Filed May 29, 1899. Serial No. 718,713.
- 642,505. APPARATUS FOR REFRIGERATING AND LIQUEFYING AIR OR OTHER GASES. Edgar O. Thrupp, Walton-upon-Thames, England. Filed Feb. 28, 1899. Serial No. 707,202.
- 642,519. PROCESS OF TREATING HIDES, SKINS, OR LEATHER. Chas. S. Dolly and Albert F. Crank, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Nov. 9, 1898. Serial No. 695,967.
- 642,530. CATCH BASIN. George A. Robertson, Westmount, Canada. Filed Sept. 20, 1898. Serial No. 691,474.
- 642,625. REFRIGERATOR ATTACHMENT. George D. Niswonger and J. W. Hawenstine, Fort Wayne, Ind. Filed Aug. 21, 1899. Serial No. 727,866.
- 642,650. CHURN. G. W. Walker and J. C. Phelps, Friendsville, Tenn. Filed June 15, 1899. Serial No. 720,698.
- 642,681. AUTOMATIC CAN-HEADING MACHINE. W. F. Davis, San Francisco, Cal., assignor of one-half to John Lee, Jr., same place. Filed Dec. 10, 1898. Serial No. 698,804.
- 642,730. COOLER. W. A. Stickley and J. B. Dwyer, St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 22, 1899. Serial No. 717,762.
- 642,793. BARREL-HEAD INSERTING OR REMOVING MACHINE. Edward Holmes, Britain Holmes and Edwin F. Bengler, Buffalo, N. Y., assignors to the E. & B. Holmes Machinery Company, same place. Filed Oct. 4, 1898. Serial No. 692,662.
- 642,850. CAN OPENER. F. N. Russell, Elmira, N. Y. Filed May 18, 1899. Serial No. 717,358.
- 642,906. CHURN. G. W. Disman, Lima, O., assignor of one-half to W. T. Agertoo, same place. Filed May 6, 1899. Serial No. 715,816.
- 642,970. WEIGHING SCALE. Robert N. Fairbanks, New York, N. Y., and Orville B. Johnson, St. Johnsbury, Vt., assignors to the E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt. Filed Feb. 23, 1895. Serial No. 540,372.
- 643,001. PRESS FOR FERTILIZING MATERIAL. Willis E. Overton, Repaps, Va. Filed May 23, 1899. Serial No. 717,938.
- 643,005. FASTENING FOR CAPS OF CANS OR OTHER VESSELS. G. J. Record, Conneaut, O. Filed Nov. 6, 1899. Serial No. 735,976.
- 643,013. REFRIGERATOR BOX. C. J. Stuart, Puyallup, Wash. Filed Aug. 29, 1899. Serial No. 728,883.
- 643,022. FILTER PRESS. J. Wilson, Glasgow, Scotland. Filed July 3, 1899. Serial No. 722,732.
- 643,102. SACKING AND WEIGHING MACHINE. Adelmer M. Bates, Chicago, Ill. Filed Sept. 20, 1899. Serial No. 731,037.
- 643,149. DRIER. James McCusker, Ryan, Ia. Filed Aug. 28, 1899. Serial No. 728,731.
- 643,244. REFRIGERATOR WAGON. Edward W. Beyer, Washingtonville, Pa. Filed April 10, 1897. Serial No. 631,628.
- 643,314. SCRAPER. Francis Witsmann, New York, N. Y., assignor of one-half to Alex. Monaghan, New Orleans, La. Filed Oct. 12, 1899. Serial No. 733,375.
- 643,328. VENTILATOR FOR REFRIGERATOR CARS. Thomas B. Kirby and Jacob E. Norling, Chicago, Illinois, assignors to Armour & Co., same place. Filed June 28, 1897. Serial No. 642,668.
- 643,351. CREAM SEPARATOR. W. J. Gould, Lawrence, Kan. Filed Sept. 14, 1899. Serial No. 730,499.
- 643,359. PROCESS OF COATING FOODS. W. Sanwer and E. Ruping, Bremerhaven, Germany. Filed Aug. 11, 1899. Serial No. 726,987.
- 643,396. APPARATUS FOR PURIFYING AND DRYING AIR. R. M. Birdsell and C. S. Krum, Chicago, Ill.; said Krum assignor to Rockwell King, same place. Filed July 30, 1897. Serial No. 646,474.
- 643,423. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING-SCALE. Nils Nilson, Minneapolis, Minn. Filed Nov. 8, 1897. Serial No. 657,727.
- 643,479. CAN-WASHING MACHINE. J. Des Beay, New Westminster, Canada. Filed Oct. 8, 1898. Serial No. 693,012.
- 643,480. MACHINE FOR CLEANING SEED. Alex. A. Duffy, Fort Smith, Ark. Filed Sept. 8, 1899. Serial No. 729,847.
- 643,547. MEAT CUTTER. Edward F. Smith, Rochester, N. Y., assignor to J. Anstice, same place. Filed Jan. 3, 1899. Serial No. 710,078.
- 643,549. MEAT CUTTER. E. F. Smith, Rochester, N. Y., assignor to J. Anstice, same place. Filed June 19, 1899. Serial No. 721,116.
- 643,562. FOLDING CRATE. Zane B. Taylor and Orlando W. Moore, Orbisoma, Pa. Filed Aug. 17, 1899. Serial No. 727,524.
- 643,567. PROCESS OF MAKING MEAT FOODS. I. A. Timmis, London, England. Filed Nov. 25, 1898. Serial No. 697,448.
- 643,606. DOOR FOR CANNERY STEAM BOXES. James K. Rebbeck, Victoria, Canada, assignor to the Albion Iron Works Co., Ltd., same place. Filed Aug. 10, 1899. Serial No. 726,834.

## Trade-Marks.

- 34,148. BUTTER. The Fox River Butter Co., Aurora and Oswego, Ill. Filed April 10, 1899. Essential feature, a circle and a plaque extending there across. Used since Feb. 10, 1899.
- 34,193. EDIBLE FATS. Christo Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Bristol, England. Filed Jan. 19, 1900. Essential feature, the word "Coconea." Used since November, 1899.
- 34,194. EDIBLE FATS. Christo Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Bristol, England. Filed Jan. 19, 1900. Essential feature, the word "Christoline." Used since November, 1899.
- 34,195. EDIBLE FATS. Christo Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Bristol, England. Filed Jan. 19, 1900. Essential feature, the representation of an Assyrian bull. Used since 1873.
- 34,198. CANNED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS in cans, jars or bottles. Sturtevant, Merrick & Co., Springfield, Mass. Filed Nov. 20, 1899. Essential feature, the words "Old Glory." Used since Sept. 10, 1894.
- 34,200. SOAP. J. H. Keller's Soap Works, New Orleans, La. Filed Nov. 9, 1899. Essential feature, the pictorial representation of a girl holding a pipe to her mouth and blowing soap bubbles. Used since 1866.

## Reissues.

- 11,808. BARREL. R. T. Hargroves, Churchland, Va. Filed Nov. 23, 1899. Serial No. 738,116. Original No. 618,686, dated Feb. 14, 1899.

## MARK TWAIN'S WHITE DUCK SUIT.

Some years ago Samuel L. Clemmens, known to every American reader as Mark Twain, had occasion to take a trip over the Lackawanna Railroad from New York to Elmira. This journey led him across the beautiful meadows of New Jersey, up into the Blue Ridge mountains, along the tops of hills and mountains with an occasional dip into the valleys, the train most of the time skirting the picturesque Morris and Essex canal, the magnificent Delaware river, or the beautiful Susquehanna river. It led him through Delaware Water Gap, one of the most magnificent natural scenes on the American continent, where mountain, cloud and water literally meet. It led him through the busy coal mining region in Pennsylvania, and with it all he was delighted. Arriving at Elmira he sent the following telegram to a friend who had escorted him to the station in New York: "Left New York on Lackawanna Railroad this morning in white duck suit, and it is white yet." This testimony of Mr. Clemmens to the cleanliness of the Lackawanna Railroad is no fancy of the humorist's brain. The road burns anthracite coal, and there is, therefore, no smoke, and its roadbed is rock-ballasted, hence there is no dust. Mr. Twain's white duck suit was white at the end of his journey because those elements of railroad travel which cause one usually to desire a bath immediately after leaving a train, are entirely wanting. \*\*\*



### Development of Danish Meat Trade.

At the close of the sixties, after the separation of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark, there came a change in the development of Danish agriculture, whereby its course was directed in a comparatively few years into that of an extensive production of animal food, the result of which was that the surplus exportation of such produce, which in 1866 was valued at £777,800, amounted in 1897 to £9,444,400, says a foreign office report. It was brought about by the rapidly increasing development in the seventies of dairy-farming by means of co-operative dairies, which in the course of a few years extended over the whole country, the islands first. Naturally the export of butter greatly increased from year to year. In 1885 it reached the value of £1,277,800; in 1895 of £4,888,900; and it is still year by year increasing. This movement not only increased the number of milch cows, but gave a considerable impetus to pig-rearing, as the most profitable way in which the waste products of the dairy could be utilized. The surplus exportation of pigs kept at an average of 26,000 yearly from 1864 to 1871; with the progress in dairy-farming it increased so much that, in 1872, it reached over 100,000, and in 1887, when it ceased for a time, it had reached 232,000, or a value of £833,800. The surplus exportation of bacon and hams during the latter year amounted to £666,700, so that the total exports of swine and hog products for that year amounted to £1,500,000. The pigs are principally sold in Germany, through the Hamburg market, whence some went into the interior, whilst others were slaughtered at the local bacon factories for the English mar-

ket. This trade suddenly ceased in 1887, when Germany, on account of the outbreak of swine fever in Denmark, closed her ports against imports of Danish swine for some years. The disease was comparatively quickly stamped out, but it gave a great impetus to bacon curing, so much so that in the course of a few years about thirty bacon-curing factories sprang up, of which at least two-thirds are on the co-operative principle. Competition has perhaps been too keen, but without doubt a considerable market has been worked up for Danish bacon in England. How this industry has grown will be seen from the following figures: Between 1891 and 1895 the average net exportation of pork (principally bacon) rose to the annual value of £1,722,200, while the annual exportation of live pigs, which was resumed to Germany in 1890, and which consisted principally of large fat boars and sows that were not adapted for bacon, rose to £555,600 in value, making altogether £2,277,800. For the last three years the importation of live pigs has again been prohibited by Germany, but Denmark's exports of pork products has increased, their value in 1897 being £2,888,900.

The exportation of fat cattle is, owing to force of circumstances, about to undergo a similar industrial development, whereby part will in future be exported as fresh meat and part as preserved meat and sausages. For many years store cattle were fattened in the marshes, and then exported to England, via Tønning, and from 1864-71 the export amounted to 40,000 cattle yearly, and reached double that number twenty years later, valued approximately at £350,000. The importation of cattle from Europe into Great Britain was prohibited in 1892, and in 1893

Germany, in consequence of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, closed her ports against Denmark, at a time when the export of cattle was most active. The animals were then slaughtered in order to export them as meat. Germany rescinded the prohibition in 1894, but in 1895 fresh restrictions were imposed, and it became almost impossible to export live cattle from the commencement of 1898. Since then dead meat has been exported on a large scale, and arrangements have been made for continuing this trade by the erection of export slaughter-houses at Esbjerg, Kolding, and several other places. The largest portion of the meat exported in 1898 went to Germany, from which country the profits have been larger than those from England.

Whether this export of meat will continue to grow, or whether the export of live cattle to Germany will again be revived, depends, of course, upon the future import regulations of that country.

During the last two years a large trade has sprung up in sausage-making. The various bacon factories have also taken up this industry.

In 1894 the Danish Government passed a law that all exported meat was to be subjected to a sanitary inspection, and it has further appointed a commission to carry out a system of State-controlled examination of all exported meat products.—Mark Lane Express, London.

The Littlefield Leather Company, of Peabody, Mass., has been incorporated to buy and sell hides, skins and leather. The incorporators are: S. S. Littlefield, C. A. Littlefield and W. F. Littlefield.

# HALF THE FUN

of making sausages is in the dressing. A sausage can be no better than the dressing; it may be worse, but never better. The dressing makes the sausage, Bell—he makes the dressing. No sausage maker can make the best sausages unless he uses Bell's Sausage Dressing. He may think he does, but thinking doesn't make it so. It is a well-ribbed, short-backed fact that

## BELL'S THREE X SAUSAGE DRESSING

is the greatest triumph in the art of sausage making to date. It has been developed and broadened until to-day it stands supreme. It's in a class by itself. It does what no other dressing will do. It is complete in itself. It combines all those most desirable flavors that go to make the most exquisite blend. The sweet herbs and choice spices represent about 15 different flavoring and preserving elements. Nothing more is ever required for the most palatable flavoring and for the best preservation of the sausage—no, not even salt. It is always uniform; it saves bother and it saves losses. It helps trade by making the best sausages.

**BUT WHY SAY MORE!** Send us 15 two-cent stamps for a 60c. trial package. That'll settle the question once and for all and in favor of Bell's. Your money back if not found as represented.

**THE WILLIAM G. BELL COMPANY** (Established 1861. Incorporated 1891.) **BOSTON, MASS.**

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ESTABLISHED 1855.  
INCORPORATED 1885.

Capital, - \$1,000,000.

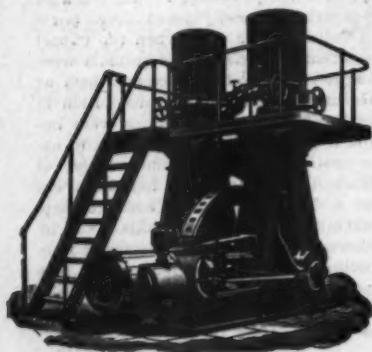
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## ICE AND REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

NO BOILER. NO ENGINE.  
NO MOTIVE POWER REQUIRED.

All sizes manufactured.  
Don't buy Trust Ice.  
Make your own Cold.

No repairs necessary.  
Any desired temperature.  
Write for catalogue and prices.

McCRRARY-ICE MACHINE CO.,

Send for Illustrated  
Catalogue.

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**JOHN R. ROWAND,**  
MANUFACTURER OF

## CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated  
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;  
also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.  
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,  
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing  
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia,  
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.  
Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.  
Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,  
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

of gas engine in which was utilized the experience of the best steam engine practice. As a result, a gas engine which, in smoothness of working and regulation of speed, rivaling the best steam engine, has been placed on the market. For more than a year and a half a Westinghouse gas engine of 650 horse-power has been in constant and successful operation. Two larger ones of 1,500 horse-power each are now under construction. Many Westinghouse gas engines are economically operated with illuminating gas."

The Westinghouse gas engine is highly commended by mechanical students, thoughtful investigators and economical manufacturers who run large establishments.

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PRODUCE REFRIGERATING COMPANY...

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Complete plants designed and built for the economical and correct handling of all perishable products. Specialists in all classes of refrigeration. Plans, specifications and supervision. Consultation and expert services. Correspondence invited.

THE COOPER SYSTEMS.—Gravity Brine Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air Circulation, and Process Preventing the Formation of Frost on Refrigerating Surfaces.

### A NEW INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

In a handsomely illustrated pamphlet entitled "A New Industrial Situation," issued by the Westinghouse Machine Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., considerable interesting matter is set forth concerning the bright future of the gas engine. The introduction to the article is written by Mr. George Westinghouse. We excerpt from the pamphlet the following interesting details:

"Engineers the world over have long recognized the fact that gas, if supplied at a practical cost, conveyed economically over long distances, and utilized in a form of engine which should in speed, regulation and smoothness of working equal the best steam engine, would be the ideal fuel.

"The invention of a gas engine capable of supplanting the best steam engines was a problem to be solved only in a broad way in view of the requirements of a larger service. The gas engine is not a new thing, but until lately the types extant were confined to small units and their performance to comparatively simple conditions. The limitations of these earlier engines were overcome by a new form

### ELECTRICAL NOTES.

The city of Atlanta, Ga., if the vote soon to be taken on the question of issuing \$300,000 of electric lighting bonds is favorable, will extend the electric lighting of the city.

Bids for \$10,000 electric lighting bonds will be received by John A. Weddell, secretary, at Tarboro, until the 22d of this month. The city will be better lighted when the plant is in.

The city of Tupelo, Miss., has sold \$15,000 of electric light bonds to the First National Bank of that place.

The citizens of Douglas, Ga., are to vote upon light bonds. If they are authorized, the city will have a lighting plant.

### New York Produce Exchange Notes.

New members elected: Charles Brandt, J. H. Flashner, James Miller, J. G. Reuchlin, George Roden and R. A. Sewell.

Visitors at the Exchange: Stuart Watson, H. B. Ford, W. P. Beave, John F. Hazen, Howard M. Davis, G. P. Merrick, George H. Webster, N. S. Munn, I. R. Smart, Chicago; Henry Lackman, Cincinnati; Wm. Faist, Milwaukee; N. P. Potter, Omaha; M. Leighton, London; A. Alawood, Liverpool.

### THE ITALIAN OLIVE CROP.

Further information as to the failure of the olive crop of Southern Italy and Sicily shows that the olive crop was almost a total failure in the Provinces of Catanzaro, Cosenza, Calabria, and Reggio Calabria. The oil mills in Apulia were still shut down the middle of December because of the small yield of olives. The Provinces of Bari and Lecce alone will suffer a loss of \$12,000,000. The unusual dryness of the last summer and of the fall caused an extraordinary pest of the olive-fly (*Dacus oleae*). The effect of this fly and the loss in Porto Maurizio caused ordinary quality December oil to fetch 110 and 115 lire per 100 kilos. The highest grades fetched 175 to 185 lire. It is said that Spain and Tunis are taking advantage of the short olive crop and the shortage of olive oil to ship their product into Southern Italy.

The Government of France has fixed 2,645,000 gallons of olive oil and oil of residuum of olives as the amount which may come free into France from Tunis under special conditions from December 1, 1899 to November 30, 1900.



# Ice and Refrigeration

—A large cold storage plant will be built in Saginaw, Mich., in the spring.

—The building of an ice factory is contemplated by the local business men of Winchester, Tenn.

—The Mountain Ice Company, of Pueblo, Col., has built another large storehouse at its plant near the Santa Fe yards.

—It is said that the United States War and Navy Departments are contemplating the use of the new refrigerating agent, liquid air.

—The Peerless Ice Company, controlled by James M. Hart and Robert H. Jones, has purchased the business of Emory F. Smith, at Oswego, N. Y.

—The Manitowoc (Wis.) Cold Storage Company's plant which, a few years ago, was damaged by fire, and has since remained idle, will resume operation under management of W. S. Le Roy, who has leased the plant from the C. & N. W. railroad.

—Postmaster Dorr, of Buffalo, N. Y., has written to Congressman Alexander, urging the necessity of establishing a refrigerating plant in the new Federal building, the same as in all well-equipped office buildings in Buffalo. It is said that its cost would be about \$4,000.

—Arrangements are going forward for the joint meeting of the Northern Ice Manufacturers' Association, comprised of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the Indiana Ice Manufacturers' Association, which is to be held in Marion, Ind., March 13 and 14.

—J. Joseph Kennedy, the proprietor of the Glendower Hotel, at Worcester, Mass., is discussing with William Hart, chairman of the Board of Trade's new enterprises committee, the establishment of a 25-ton ice plant at that city. This is to be combined with a 200,000 cubic foot cold storage plant.

—Articles of incorporation of the Paterson (N. J.) Consolidated Ice Company have been filed. The company embraces all the local ice dealers, and its capital is \$600,000. The consolidation will also operate the artificial plant owned by Sheriff Hopper on Straight street, which will be run night and day to its fullest capacity.

—The Keystone Ice & Cold Storage Company, of Reading, Pa., have elected these officers: President, G. Frederick Mertz; vice-president, Dr. Walter A. Rigg; secretary and treasurer, John F. Christman. The plant of this company is about completed, and it is expected that the plate ice system will be ready for operation by March 1.

—It is claimed that seventy tons of pure ice will be the capacity of the large plant of the Seaside Ice Manufacturing & Cold Storage Company on Tennessee avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., now nearing completion. Capt. John L. Young is the chief promoter. Two large engines and other machinery are being installed and it is expected that operating will begin in April.

—The Crystal Ice Company, of Denver, Col., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The company takes over the old

Crystal Ice & Cold Storage concern and will expend \$12,000 in improvements and enlargements. The capacity of the plant will be doubled. A new 30-ton ice machine will be put in. The managing directors of the company are: S. F. Smith, H. T. Denison, Ernest Wilckens, H. O. Seiffert, John F. Bredow, Christ. Niemand and H. H. Vogt.

—It is expected that the Standard Ice Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., will have completed, and in operation, its extensive plant now in course of building on 27th street, before May 1st next. The structure will cover a large area extending toward the Schuylkill river giving every facility for a daily output of 360 tons. The corporation is entirely independent of other concerns, and its officers are: President, C. William Bergner; vice-president, Edmund Dutilh Smith; treasurer, Richard H. Rushton; secretary, Harry R. Baltz; general manager, Theodore Kolischer.

## DEATH OF WILLIAM W. WICKES.

William W. Wickes, an old and respected resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., died at the Hotel St. George, on Monday. He had been ill for some time, and was in the 81st year of his age. William W. Wickes was a lineal descendant from Thomas Wickes, one of the foremost promoters of the Massachusetts colony of 1635. His grandfather, Thomas Wickes, was a major in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. He was also an intimate friend and associate of General George Washington. Mr. Wickes was born at Jamaica, L. I., on March 15, 1819, and was educated at Union Hall Academy. While in early life he was a member of the firm of Wallace & Wickes, in New York city, transacting a general produce business, and supplied the Government with large quantities of provisions, both before and during the Civil War. In 1870 Mr. Wickes was vice-president of the New York Produce Exchange, and in 1873 withdrew from active business. Mr. Wickes was for many years active in Christian work, being superintendent of the Cumberland Street Mission School and was interested in the Home for Aged Men in 1877.

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## COLD MEAT BOXES WITHOUT ICE.

A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.,

229-231 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

## REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINES.

We make a specialty of installing refrigerating plants in meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all kinds of storage houses. Write us for estimates before buying.

CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

## THE COMING PURE FOOD CONGRESS.

Committees have been appointed to arrange for the Pure Food and Drug Congress to be held at Washington, D. C., on March 7. The general call sent out by the advisory committee states its efforts to secure the passage of the national pure food bill, introduced in Congress by Hon. Marriott Brosius and Senators Hansbrough and Allen.

Col. John F. Hobbs, associate editor of The National Provisioner, has accepted an invitation to read a paper before this Congress. Col. Hobbs has also been commissioned by Gov. Roosevelt to represent the Empire States at the Congress.

## OPENING OF HAMMOND'S ST. JOE PLANT.

The beef department of the new and extensive Hammond Packing Company, at St. Joseph, Mo., was formally opened on the 14th inst. Twenty-five head of specially selected cattle were secured the day previous for slaughtering, to test the machinery. A party consisting of J. C. Melvin, president of the Hammond Company; Edwin Chapman, vice-president; J. P. Lyman, general manager; H. K. Bell, assistant general manager; J. D. Standish, secretary and treasurer; George Hotchkiss, P. H. Wheeler and John Ladensack, stockholders, and A. H. Noyes, superintendent of the Hammond Omaha plant, were taken over the plant by Superintendent Warner. J. M. Johnson, third vice-president of the Rock Island railroad; Thomas Miller, traffic manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad; John A. Spoor, president of the Chicago Union Stockyards Company, and W. P. Jenkins, traffic general of the Hammond Company, were members of the party.

The system of overhead tracks is so near perfect that a beef, by a turn of a switch, can be easily run onto any track in the room. The system is as perfect as that used in the most modern railroad yards.

The capacity of the beef department, after everything is in running order, will easily be 1,200, but Superintendent Warner does not expect to have the plant able to handle that number short of sixty or ninety days; after that time the output will be according to the receipts.

## WATER-PROOF INSULATING PAPERS

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REFRIGERATOR CARS

ICE FACTORIES

COLD-STORAGE WAREHOUSES

AND HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS

That will insure permanent, dry insulation,

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO.,

CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

Odorless, hard stock, best non-conductors.  
Can be made 105 inches wide in carload lots.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

## THE CHINESE MINISTER AT A MARGARINE ESTABLISHMENT.

The London "Grocer" has the following interesting account of a high official's visit at a margarine establishment:

The Chinese minister, Sir Chihchen Lofengluh, in the course of his tour round the manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom, went yesterday week to Southampton, where he was shown over the extensive docks. On Saturday morning his excellency was driven to M. Auguste Pellerin's margarine factory at Northam, and the whole process of the manufacture of "Le Dansk" was exhibited. The minister and his secretaries were accompanied by the mayor and sheriff of Southampton, and other gentlemen connected with the Chamber of Commerce, and they were received at the factory by Mr. Falck, the general manager, and Mr. Roger, the works manager. The party were shown the process of manufacture of margarine, already fully described in these columns. Having inspected the whole process, the Chinese minister assured Mr. Falck, in a short complimentary speech, that he had satisfied himself that "Le Dansk" was made of all edible ingredients.

## TRADE CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

Under a recent date Consul Heenan writes from Odessa:

Patience and long credits are absolutely essential in order to do business in Russia. Russia, in a business way, is practically the great unknown. I would like to utter a word of warning to Americans attempting to do an indiscriminate business in this country. Much is published about the great opportunities in this country, but very little is told about the difficulties, losses, and embarrassments which are always met with by those who fail to take the proper precautions. In case of failure, the home creditors are usually paid, but the foreign ones are not. The fact that we have furnished the Russian Government with mil-

lions of dollars' worth of various goods and were paid for the same is gratifying. The Russian Government always pays, but discrimination should be used in dealing with the business element generally.

## Determining Purity of Olive Oil.

A German drug journal gives a new test for determining the purity of olive oil. The usual way of adulterating olive oil consists in adding cottonseed oil in large or small quantities. In order to determine this sophistication the hardness of the oil may be utilized. The oil is caused to congeal in a freezing composition, left there two hours and a small piece of iron is laid upon the rigid oil. This piece of iron is charged with weights until it sinks into the solid oil, and from the amount of weight it requires to make the iron sink down it can be seen whether one has pure olive oil before one or such to which cottonseed oil has been added, and also whether the admixture is slight or considerable, the volume of weight being very varying, according to the different cases. While in the case of good olive oil the iron must be weighted with 1,700 grammes, and in the case of inferior varieties with not less than 1,000 grammes, for the mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil the weights fluctuate between these figures.

The "Record" of Wilkesbarre, Pa., states that a new soap factory will be established in that city shortly. The project, though well under way, is not yet completed. This factory will give employment to a number of men and boys.

Herbert H. Clark, formerly of the Decatur, (Ill.) Linseed Oil Mill, is the manager of the Kansas City Cotton Oil Company, and has his offices at 329 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

An 80-ton cottonseed oil mill is in operation at the old Industrial Iron Company plant at Kansas City, Kan.

## REFRIGERATION

AND

## ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

## Permit Us to Give You An ESTIMATE.

Because we manufacture and install the

**Simplest,  
Most Durable,  
Most Efficient  
Plants.**

Anyone competent to operate motive power can operate them.

**ONE TON TO  
TWENTY-  
FIVE TONS.**

**GEO. CHALLONER'S SONS CO.,**

ENGINEERS and FOUNDERS.

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# New York Markets

## OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	15/	15/	20
Bacon.....	25/	22 6	24
Lard, ton.....	25/	22 6	24
Choco.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	25/	22 6	24
Beef, per lb.....	5/	4 6	24
Pork, per bbl.....	3 6	3 8	24

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, March, 3/3. Cork for orders, March, 4/.

## LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to February 17:

	Beaves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,831	988	13,503	12,778	
Sixtieth St.....	2,110	151	3,196	109,06	2
Fortieth St.....				20,445	
Hoboken.....	1,857	60	61	1,996	
Lehigh Val. R. R.....	1,680				3,557
Baltimore & O.....	1,963				
Westchester.....				1,050	
Seattering.....		91	58		
Totals.....	10,441	211	4,336	26,913	36,782
Totals last week.....	9,898	179	3,790	31,276	38,764

Weekly exports to February 17:

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Quart. Beef.
Seafmans Company.....			2,000
Nelson Morris.....			2,600
Armour & Co.....			1,700
J. Shamburg & Son.....	445	1,012	
Schwartzschild & Salsberger.....	445		1,000
Doud & Keifer.....	100		
W. A. Sherman.....	150		
Harvey & Outerbridge.....		50	
A. E. Outerbridge & Co.....		30	
L. S. Dillenback.....		108	
G. F. Lough & Co.....	9	19	
J. H. Hume & Bro.....		21	
Total shipments.....	1,249	1,226	7,360
Total shipments last week.....	1,179	1,045	13,792
Boston exports this week.....	1,540	1,050	7,636
Baltimore.....	2,350	4,455	5,585
Portland.....	1,631	930	
To London.....	1,480		2,495
To Liverpool.....	5,901	5,847	17,086
To Glasgow.....	1,220	1,000	
To Hull.....	150		
To Southampton.....			1,900
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	9	214	
Totals to all ports.....	6,770	7,661	20,581
Total to all ports last week.....	6,449	2,918	20,534

## QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 30 a 5 65
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 80 a 5 20
Common native steers.....	4 00 a 4 75
Stags and Oxen.....	3 50 a 4 80
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 25 a 4 50
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	5 15 a 5 40

## LIVE CALVES.

There was some improvement in prices this week; receipts good. We quote:

Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	a 8 1/2
Common to good, per lb.....	a 8

## LIVE HOGS.

The market ruled steady this week, with fair receipts and good demand. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extrema.....	a 6 25
" heavy.....	a 6 25
" light to medium.....	a 5 50 a 5 40
Pigs.....	a 6 60
Bonghs.....	a 4 25 a 4 50

## Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special for The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO.—Generally 5c lower, \$4.65@4.97 1/2. Left, 3,056.
CINCINNATI.—Slow, \$4.25@5.07 1/2.
ST. LOUIS.—5c lower, \$4.75@5.00.
OMAHA.—Weak, 5c lower, \$4.65@4.80.
EAST BUFFALO.—Steady, \$5.00@5.20. Closed strong.
LOUISVILLE.—5c lower, \$4.75@5.00.
PITTSBURG.—Steady, \$4.80@5.25.
MILWAUKEE.—\$4.60@4.90.
KANSAS CITY.—Lower, \$4.75@4.90.
CLEVELAND.—Mediums and Yorkers, \$4.90@5.00.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Slow, \$4.60@4.95.

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market this week has been rather dull, prices ruling about steady. We quote:

Lambs.....	7 25 a 7 75
Live sheep, prime.....	4 25 a 5 00
Common to medium.....	a 4 00

## LIVE POULTRY.

There is a fair demand at unchanged prices. Ducks and geese steady for choice. Turkeys, fowls and chickens about steady. We quote:

Chickens, per lb.....	a 10 1/2
Fowls.....	a 11 1/2
Roosters, old, per lb.....	a 7 1/2
Turkeys, per lb.....	a 10 1/2
Ducks, per pair.....	.60 a .90
Geese.....	.12 a 1.60
Pigeons.....	.35 a .40

## DRESSED BEEF.

Beef continues in light demand, with liberal supply and lower prices. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8
" light.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Common to fair native.....	6 1/2 a 7
Choice Western heavy.....	6 1/2 a 7
" light.....	6 a 6 1/2
Common to fair Texan.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair heifers.....	6 a 6 1/2
Choice cows.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Common to fair.....	5 a 5 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	4 1/2 a 5

## DRESSED CALVES.

There was a good demand for dressed calves this week, prices ruling higher. We quote:

Veals, city-dressed, prime.....	12 a 13 1/2
" country-dressed, prime.....	11 a 12 1/2

## DRESSED HOGS.

There was a fair demand for dressed hogs this week, prices remaining about the same. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
" 180 lbs.....	a 6 1/2
" 160 lbs.....	a 6 1/2
" 140 lbs.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Pigs.....	7 a 7 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was very dull, prices ruling steady with an unusually slow demand. We quote:

Prime lambs.....	10 a 10 1/2
Fair to good lambs.....	9 a 10
Common to medium lambs.....	8 a 9
Fair to good sheep.....	7 a 8
Common to medium.....	a 7

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Trading very slow. Fresh turkeys in considerable accumulation and the feeling continues weak and irregular. Fancy soft-meat chickens are very scarce. Fowls in light supply and firm but quiet. Capons very plenty and show no indication of improvement. Squabs in light supply and firmer. We quote:

Turkeys, young hens, fancy.....	11 a 11 1/2
" mixed, fancy.....	10 1/2 a 11
" young toms.....	9 a 9 1/2
" old hens.....	9 a 9 1/2
" old toms.....	9 a 9 1/2
" poor.....	8 a 8 1/2
Broilers, Phila., 2-4 lbs. av. to pair, per pair.....	18 a 22 1/2
Chickens, Phila., large, per lb.....	15 a 16 1/2
" mixed weights.....	13 a 13 1/2
Chickens, State and Penna., prime.....	10 1/2 a 12 1/2
Chickens, Western, dry-picked, av. best.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" scalded, av. best.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" fair to good.....	8 1/2 a 10
Chickens and fowls, State and Penna., prime.....	11 1/2 a 11 1/2
" Western, mixed, prime.....	11 1/2 a 11 1/2
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	9 1/2 a 11
" Western, prime.....	11 1/2 a 11 1/2
" fair to good.....	9 1/2 a 11
Old roosters, per lb.....	7 1/2 a 8
Capons, Phila., fancy large, per lb.....	16 1/2 a 17 1/2
" medium weights.....	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
" small and slips.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
Capons, Western, large.....	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
" small and slips.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
Ducks, fancy.....	
" good to prime.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" poor.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2

Geese, fancy.....	a 9 1/2
" good to prime.....	9 a 9 1/2
" poor.....	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	a 3 25
" dark, per doz.....	a 2 00
" culls.....	60 a 1 10

## FROCK.

Turkeys, young hens and toms.....	12 a 13
Broilers, fancy.....	13 1/2 a 17
Chickens.....	13 a 13 1/2
" average.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
Fowls.....	9 1/2 a 11
Ducks.....	11 1/2 a 13 1/2
Geese, average best.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2

## PROVISIONS.

Provisions were in fair demand this week. Pork loins firmer and smoked hams somewhat higher. We quote:

## (JOBBER TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs average.....	11 1/2 a 12
" " 12 to 14 ".....	11 1/2 a 12
" " heavy.....	8 a 11
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 a 8 1/2
" " heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	9 1/2 a 10
" (rib in).....	9 a 9 1/2
Dried beef sets.....	a 16 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 1/2 a 17
" shoulders.....	7 1/2 a 8
Pickled bellies, light.....	8 a 8 1/2
" heavy.....	7 a 7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	9 1/2 a 10
" Western.....	8 1/2 a 9

## LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	6 50 a 6 40
" " South America.....	6 50 a 6 75
" " Brazil (kags).....	8 00 a 7 90
Compounds—Domestic.....	
" Export.....	
Prime Western lards.....	6 35 a 6 25
" City lards.....	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
" lard stearine.....	7 a 7 1/2
" oleo.....	a 6 1/2

## FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	8 a 9
" heads on.....	4 a 5
Halibut, White.....	11 a 12
" Grey.....	9 a 11
" Frozen.....	7 a 8
Striped bass, pan.....	12 1/2 a 15
Bluefish, Green.....	12 a 14
Eels, skinned.....	6 a 10
" skin on.....	5 a 8
White perch.....	6 a 12
Flounders.....	5 a 7
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	7 a 8
" green.....	15 a 18
" Eastern.....	a 18
Smelts, green.....	8 a 10
Lobsters, large.....	20 a 22
" medium.....	12 1/2 a 15
Herrings, frozen.....	3 1/2 a 4
" green.....	a 4
Red snappers.....	6 a 10
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives.....	14 a 16
Shad, N. C., ducks.....	25 a 30
" rose.....	60 a 70
Scallops, medium.....	50 a 75
" large.....	1 25 a 1 50
Soft crabs, large.....	a 8
" medium.....	a 8
Weakfish, frozen.....	5 a 6
" green.....	a 6
Sea bass, Eastern.....	a 8
White fish, frozen.....	9 a 10
Pompano.....	18 a 20
Haddock.....	4 a 5
King fish, Southern.....	20 a 25
" frozen.....	
Clasoot.....	4 1/2 a 5
Prawns, large.....	75 a 80
Sea trout.....	8 a 12
Sheephead.....	6 a 8
Porgies, L. I.....	a 7
Brook Trout.....	a 8
Butterfish.....	a 8
Flukes.....	a 8
Green turtles.....	a 8

## GAME.

English Snipe, per doz.....	2 10 a 2 60
Grass plover, per doz.....	1 10 a 2 10
Ducks, canvas, 6 lbs. average to pair.....	2 00 a 3 10
" " light weights to pair.....	1 38 a 1 60
" redhead, 6 lbs. average to pair.....	1 85 a 2 10
" " light weights, per pair.....	85 a 1 10
" ruddy, light weight, per pair.....	85 a 1 10
" " heavy, per pair.....	1 10 a 1 35
" mallard, per pair.....	85 a 1 00
" teal, blue wing, per pair.....	35 a 60
" teal, green wing, per pair.....	40 a 60
" common, per pair.....	35 a 40
Rabbits, per pair.....	40 a 45
Jack rabbits, per pair.....	70 a 80

## BUTTER.

The market ruled steady with a good demand. Extra creamery sold fairly and there was some call for firsts. Some butter showed effects of weather and quality in not as good as it was a couple of weeks ago. Storage creamery slow, and State dairy in quiet but in small supply. Imitation creamery is easier

and rather slow. Factory in light demand. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extra, per lb.	24 1/2
" " firsts	23 1/2
" " seconds	22 1/2
" " thirds	21 1/2
" " State, extra	24 1/2
" " firsts	23 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	22 1/2
Creamery, June fancy	23 1/2
" held, common to fair	19 1/2
State dairy, half Arkin tubs, fresh fancy	23 1/2
" " prime	21 1/2
" " tubs, com. to good	18 1/2
Western, imitation creamery extra	21 1/2
" " firsts	19 1/2
" " lower grades	17 1/2
" " factory, held, finest	16 1/2
" " held, lower grades	15 1/2
" " fresh extra	19 1/2
" " fresh, firsts	18 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	16 1/2
Mills, fresh, choice	16 1/2
" " common to prime	15 1/2
Renovated butter, fancy	21 1/2
" " common to prime	17 1/2

### CHEESE.

The market is in strong condition and steadily gaining in strength. Exporters are in want of fine full made cheese and are looking for twines and small sizes. Home trade continues very satisfactory; prices held firmly. Fine light skins scarce, but a fair supply of under grades which show little improvement. We quote:

State, full cream, small, full-made, fancy	13 1/2
" " choice	13 1/2
" " good to choice	12 1/2
" " common to fair	11 1/2
" " large, full-made, fancy	13 1/2
" " choice	12 1/2
" " large, good to prime	12 1/2
" " common to fair	11 1/2
" " light skins, small, choice	11 1/2
" " large	10 1/2
" " part skins, small prime	10 1/2
" " large	9 1/2
" " fair to good	8 1/2
" " common	8 1/2
Full skins	4 1/2

### EGGS.

Business fair and regular traders are getting all the goods they want. The market, however, is somewhat unsettled and speculative buyers are not doing so much business. Finest refrigerator has some call and is steady. We quote:

State, Penn. and near by, av. best, per doz.	15
Western, fresh-gathered, prime	14 1/2
Kentucky	14 1/2
Tenn., Va., and N. C., prime	14 1/2
Other Southern, fresh av. best	13 1/2
West. and South., dirties, 30 doz. case	3 10
Refrigerator, choice, 30-doz. case	3 10
" " poor to fair, 30-doz. case	2 50
" " dirties, prime	3 25
Lined eggs, 30-doz. case	3 80

### THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The demand is in excess of the supply. The market is very active and prices are advancing. We quote:

Basis New York Delivery.	
Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$20 00
" " raw, per ton	\$4 00
Nitrate of soda, spot	3 00
" " to arrive	1 85
Bone black, spent, per ton	12 00
Dried blood, New York, 12-15 per cent. ammonia	2 25
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	2 50
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago	13 75
" " 5 and 20 " " " "	14 00
" " 7 and 30 " " " "	14 00
" " 6 and 35 " " " "	13 00
Garbage Tankage, f.o.b. New York	7 00
Asentine, per unit, del. New York	2 35
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f.o.b. 3000lb.	"
Fish scrap, dried	"
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	3 02 1/2
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	3 00
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	3 40
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2000 lbs., f.o.b. Charleston	6 50
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f.o.b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	8 00
The same, dried	4 25

### POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.	8 70
Kainit, ex store, in bulk	9 00
Kieserit, future shipments	7 00
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't ex store	1 75
" " " " " "	1 35
Double manure salt (40 & 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorino), to arrive, per lb. (basis 40 per cent.)	1 01
The same, spot	1 08
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1 99 1/2
Sylvinit, 20 & 25 per cent. per unit, A. P.	34 1/2

### BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market for ammoniates is strong and active for all grades. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 7 and 25 per cent., \$14.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 1/2 and 15 per cent., \$21.00@21.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 18 per cent., \$19.50@20.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$18.00@18.30 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 8 and 20 per cent., \$16.50@17.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; Concentrated tankage, \$1.80 @1.85 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.05 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$3.20@3.25 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore; foreign sulphate, \$2.95@3.00 c. i. f. New York and Baltimore; domestic, \$2.90 f. o. b. Boston; nitrate, spot, \$1.95 New York, \$2.10 Baltimore.

### CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic soda	\$2.35-\$2.50 for 60%.
76% "	\$2.35 for 60%.
80% "	\$2.40 per 100 lbs.
82% Powdered caustic soda	3 1/2-4 c. lb.
82% Pure alkali	1 1/2-1 1/4 for 45%.
48% Soda ash	1 1/2-1 1/4 per lb.
Borax	7 1/2-8 c. lb.
Talc	1 1/2-1 1/4 c. lb.
Palm oil	8 1/2-9 c. lb.
Green olive oil	60-65 c. gallon.
" " foots	4-4 1/2 c. lb.
Yellow olive oil	60 c. gallon.
Cochin cocoanut oil	3 1/2-4 c. lb.
Caylon	5 1/2-6 c. lb.
Cuban	5 1/2-6 c. lb.
Cottonseed oil	35-40 c. gallon.
Rosin: M. \$2.60; N. \$3.15; W.O. \$3.75; W.W. \$4.15—	
all per 200 lbs.	

### BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	35 to 75c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	35 to 45c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	40 to 75c a pair
" " beef	15 to 25c a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	5 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	35 a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Ortalls	5 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	10 to 20c a piece
Bolls, beef	13, c a lb.
Butts, beef	10c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	25 to 35c a lb.
Lamb's frise	8 to 10c a pair

### BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 35-40 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,400 lbs.	\$50 00
Flat shin bones, av. 12 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,400 lbs.	45 00
Thigh bones, av. 30-35 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,400 lbs.	35 00
Hoots	20 00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, 1st quality \$192 50-225 20	
" " 7 1/2 oz. and und.	127 50-192 50
" " No. 3	71 50-99 00
Ginslock, dry, per 100 lbs.	3 00
" " wet	1 50-3 00
Cattle switches, per pos.	2-3 1/2

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	4 1/2
Shop bones, per owl	30

### SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep and Lambskins	1 90 & 2 20
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### GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	15
No. 2 Skins	14
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	14
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	12
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 15 lbs. and over	2 50
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 15 lbs. and over	2 25
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 15 lbs.	2 15
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 15 lbs.	1 50
Branded Kips, heavy	1 25
Light Branded Kips	1 15
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1 75
" " light	1 50
Branded C. S.	75
Hobs or Cansons	30

### SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	70
" " " " " " " "	\$35.00
" " " " " " " "	50
" " " " " " " "	46
" " " " " " " "	34
Hog, American, 10c. per lb., free of salt	30
" " " " " " " "	28
" " " " " " " "	40
" " " " " " " "	40

Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	10
" " " " " " " "	9
" " " " " " " "	2 & 3
" " " " " " " "	4 & 9
" " " " " " " "	4 & 5 1/2
" " " " " " " "	4 & 6
" " " " " " " "	4 & 8
" " " " " " " "	6 & 9
" " " " " " " "	3 & 4 1/2
Russian rings	12 & 30

### SPICES.

	Whole	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	13 1/2	18 1/2
" " " " " "	19 1/2	20
" " " " " "	18 1/2	19 1/2
" " " " " "	14	15
Allspice	7 1/2	10
Coriander	4	6
Cloves	9 1/2	14
Mace	43	48
Nutmeg, 110's	33	40
Ginger, Jamaica	16	20
" " African	7	11
Sage Leaf	7	10
" " Rubbed	18	18
Marjoram	25	28

### SALTPETRE.

Crude	3 25 & 3 50
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 & 4 1/2
" " " "	4 1/2 & 4 1/2
Powdered	4 1/2 & 4 1/2

### THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	22
1 "	18 1/2
1X moulding	17 1/2
1X "	16 1/2
1X "	15 1/2
1X "	14 1/2
1X "	13 1/2
1X "	13 1/2
1X "	12 1/2
1X "	11 1/2
1X "	10 1/2

### OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

There is very little new to report about oleo oil market; the price of choice oleo oil in Rotterdam is unchanged at 48 florins, the stocks are moderate, but the business has been very quiet all this year, with hardly any fluctuations in price, and nothing in sight at present to cause a higher market.

The demand for the lower grades of oleo oil is almost nil, these goods not being wanted at present, and the production of same rather heavy.

Neutral lard is about the same price as choice oleo oil, business very restricted and no transactions likely till the market goes lower.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.—Beef—Steady; extra India mess, 80s.; prime mess, 72s. 6d. Pork—Firm; prime mess, Western, 56s. 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., easy, 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., easy, 35s. 6d.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., dull, 35s.; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., dull, 36s.; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., dull, 35s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., dull, 34s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., easy, 37s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 32s. 6d.

\* Major Theron A. Todd, who, during his earlier years, was engaged in the pork-packing business, died at his home in New Haven, Conn., recently, aged 59 years. Throughout his life Major Todd had been an active worker in public affairs and for twelve years, up to 1892, had held a number of prominent city offices. For about seventeen years he was a member of the National Guard and in all his dealings was noted for his rugged honesty. He leaves a widow and two children, one of whom is Dr. Francis H. Todd, a physician of Paterson, N. J.

\* Percy S. Mitchener, cashier of the Kansas City (Mo.) stockyards, died of heart disease on the 14th inst. Mr. Mitchener was a graduate of the High School in that city, and leaves a widow and a son 17 years old.



## THE BROWN BOOK.

# THE MANUFACTURE

...OF...

# GLUE AND.... GELATINE.

A Book that will be Welcomed by Every Glue-Maker and Gelatine Manufacturer.

A Practical Treatise on the Subject, containing Valuable Articles by Acknowledged Experts.

A Book that no Glue-Maker or Gelatine Manufacturer should be Without.

The Book includes a List of the Manufacturers of Glue and Gelatine in the United States and Canada.

The following subjects on the manufacture of Glue and Gelatine will be exhaustively treated.

Points on Glue-making.  
About Glue Stock.  
About Liming of Glue Stock.  
Glues for Various Purposes.  
Waste of Glue Material.  
Points. About the Water for Glue Factories.  
About Coloring Glue.  
Clarifying Glues.  
Glue in Coolers.  
About Drying of Glue.  
About Nettings for Drying Glues.  
About Bone Glue.  
The Cooking of Various Cattle Bones for Glue.  
The Leaching of Hard Bones and Horn Piths.  
The Temperature for Cooking Glue.  
The Bleaching of Glues.  
Preservatives for Glue.  
About the Foaming of Glue.  
How to Make Sweet Glues.  
About New Glue Tests.  
Recent Improvements and Inventions in the Manufacture of Glue.

About the Cracking of Glued Joints.  
About the Cutting of Glue.  
About Hair from Glue-making.  
Utilization of By-Products in the Manufacture of Glue.  
The Evaporation of Glue in Vacuum Pans.  
The Use of Vacuum Pans for the Concentration of Glue Liquor.  
About Evaporators.  
Glue Tests.  
Test for "Sweetness."  
Shot Test.  
The Manufacture of Pigs' Foot Glue.  
The Body Test.  
Spandau Test and Other Tests for Adhesive Strength.  
Foaming Test for Glue.  
About Dissolving of Glue and Preparing Same for Use.  
About Isinglass.  
About Raw Material for Making Gelatine.  
Cooking of Gelatine.  
How to Economize Acid in Leaching Bones for the Manufacture of Gelatine.  
Utilization of By-Products from the Manufacture of Gelatine.

ADDRESS,

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK:

150 NASSAU STREET.

PRICE, \$10 PER COPY.

# Retail Department

## THE SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION.

It is as true of the marketman as it was of the old-time Southern States planter that he has thrown away enough in waste and needless expense to, in a decade, have provided him bread and clothing in his day of need. This fact has been gradually forced upon the retail meat man particularly by the tendency of market condition to harden in recent years, and the indisposition of consumers to pay for supplies purchased. This truth has forced to the front a number of schemes to counteract the evil results of such a state of affairs. One of the most practical to the butcher mind has been the co-operative idea.

It has been the good fortune of corporations like ice trusts and the like to look upon the provincial marketman as profitable quarry. This has been a fruitful source of profit because of their isolated position, which made competition improbable among big concerns. For some time past we endeavored to point out to the marketman why he should save the extra expense of his heavy ice bill. The retailers of Troy, Schenectady and contiguous territory are consolidating under a co-operative ice company, to supply their own cold air for keeping meat and other marketable products. This will have its economic advantage in many ways. The association of Toledo, O., and other places are fomenting schemes of a similar nature. The wisdom of their moves lies in the fact that the local ice companies offer to supply ice at about 40 per cent. cheaper than they have been paying for a long time past. This deduction from his existing bills will show any marketman what he has been overpaying to these concerns and what his saving will be by using the ice of his co-operative ice plant. This, too, in face of the fact that the companies which have hitherto supplied him his cold in the past and proposes to continue to do so at the lower price will make a profit at that figure also.

This is not the only saving to be effected by co-operation. This country is full of small slaughterhouses, where it will not pay Western or Eastern houses to maintain cold storage branches. Any one visiting these country abattoirs will at once be struck with the loss of by-products going on at each of them. Freight and haulage kill the profit to butcher and dealer in shipping to one of the large centers. He loses his fat, his tankage and his offal because he has no commercial exit for his products. We have letters from time to time from butchers and small slaughterers all over the country, seeking information as to the best way to save these losses. The only and proper remedy is for a co-operative plant in the districts to which the parties at interest can take their waste to be worked up, either into a finished product or into mer-

chantable "stock." The retailers about Cohoes, N. Y., are moving in the matter of a rendering plant and fertilizer works. The raw waste can only be sold to a few and at a sacrifice. The merchantable "stock" finds a wider range of better paying customers. The cost of preparing tankage, fertilizer stock, ordinary tallow and such simple "stocks" is so out of proportion to the price which factories will pay for these crude by-products that one feels somewhat appalled at the great loss to marketmen which the total waste of these materials entails.

It is too much to ask a market to make up these to the meat man while at the same time paying the losses entailed by the ravenous and ever-present "deadbeat," and other causes. The sooner the provincial retailer arouses to the need and to the importance of co-operating with his trade-brother in these matters the sooner he will turn the tracks of profit to his till, and the quicker will he pile up that competence which he anticipates for his loved ones and himself in his later years.

## FROM ANCIENT ROME.

Abattoir is from the French "abattre," "to strike down," and primarily signifies a slaughterhouse where animals are "struck down" or killed.

The abattoir's first existence may be traced to ancient Rome under the Emperors, in which city they were first scattered about here and there, but eventually confined to one-quarter called the public meat market. Under Nero this great market house was sufficiently imposing to be delineated on the ancient coin of that day. Their establishment finally was limited to the outskirts of cities in order that traffic might not be impeded by the constant arrival of foot sore beasts, the ear no longer pained by their piteous cries or the atmosphere tainted by the accumulation of putrid offal. Now these houses or abattoirs are found in the outskirts of all our large cities.

## CHANGES AT EASTMANS' PLANT.

On Wednesday the Eastmans' Company of New York suspended the killing of small stock at the plant, Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, at least for the present. The disposition of the force was in accordance with the above decision. The "Western Beef Department" has been moved from the old small stock box at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue to Manhattanville, and the salesroom of the "City Dressed Fresh Beef Department" has been moved from the lower end of the plant at Twelfth avenue to the late small stock department at Eleventh avenue. This seems to be a very wise move, as convenience is a necessary adjunct to successful business. Butchers do not care to travel further than possible, especially where leg transportation is required for several long blocks. We understand that there is no foundation for the rumor that a State company is negotiating for the purchase of this valuable plant.

\*\* Beef is scarce in Pendleton, Ore. The butchers there complain that it is almost impossible to supply the demand. Cattle sell as high as 6c to 7c per pound live weight.

## CATHOLIC DIET FOR LENT.

The clergy of New York of the Roman Catholic Church have received the Lenten rules for the laity from Archbishop Corrigan, to govern the fast season, which begins on Wednesday and ends Easter Sunday, April 15. The prescriptions are as follows:

"All the week days of Lent from Ash Wednesday to Easter Sunday are fast days of precept, of one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.

"The church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat except in special cases of sickness) the infirm, those who are attaining their growth, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character, women with young children, and all who are enfeebled by old age.

"The following dispensations are granted for this diocese by the authority of the Holy See:

"1. The use of flesh meat is allowed at every meal on the Sundays of Lent, and at the principal meal on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday. (Ember Saturday and Holy Saturday excepted.)

"2. The use of eggs and white meats is allowed every day at the principal meal and also at the collation.

"3. A small piece of bread, with a cup of coffee, tea or chocolate may be taken in the morning.

"4. Where it is not convenient to take the principal meal at noon, it is lawful to invert the order, and take a collation in the morning and dinner in the evening.

"5. Dripping and lard may be used in preparing food.

"6. On Sundays there is neither fast nor abstinence, but fish and flesh meat may not be used at the same meal.

"7. Those who are exempt from the precept of fasting may eat meat at the three meals on meat days.

"8. By a special indulgence granted to the Bishops of the United States for ten years, dating from March 15, 1895, working people who cannot easily observe the common law of the church, are dispensed from the obligation of abstinence on all days of the year, except Fridays, Ash Wednesday, Holy Week and Christmas Eve. This dispensation does not exempt from the additional obligation of fasting, where such exists, nor does it authorize the use of fish and flesh at the same meal. It includes, however, not only the individual workmen in whose favor it is granted, but all the members of their families as well.

"In return it is expected that those who avail themselves of this indulgent will endeavor to enter into the spirit of the holy season of Lent by voluntary acts of mortification and penance. A most useful and commendable custom is that of abstaining during Lent from stimulants, in honor of the sacred thirst of our Divine Savior."

## College Butter.

"There is one college in this country, and only one," said William Robinson, buyer for a North Carolina house, "where butter is made and sent out duly certified the same as a graduate. The State Normal and Industrial College, located at Greensboro, in our State, is fortunate in having a large and fertile farm attached to it. This farm is now used for dairy purposes, it being stocked with a fine herd of Jersey cows. The girl students are required to milk these cows and convert the milk into butter. The girls, as a rule, take a great deal of interest in this novel branch of their studies, and it is not an unpleasant sight to see forty or fifty pretty milkmaids going out in a body to milk the cows. The girls have reached a high state of perfection in the science of buttermaking, and the butter is much sought after by the fastidious in Greensboro and vicinity. Every pound bears the college stamp and so excellent is the quality that the demand has got beyond the capacity of the dairy farm to meet it."



## Local and Personal

\*\* A strong Baltimore (Md.) committee is now at Annapolis trying to get the State Legislature to pass a law making department stores pay a \$500 license for each separate class of goods carried.

\*\* Dr. Dill and the Freeholders' Committee of Newark, N. J., are standing by the asylum official butcher, Michel. Somebody is jealous of Michel's \$15 per week.

\*\* Mayor Beaton, of Gloucester City, N. J., is officially pushing the Sunday closing ordinance in his "berg." He has issued peremptory orders requiring, among others, the Sunday closing of grocery stores and butcher shops.

\*\* A Louisville butcher, Fred Krauth, asks the court to relieve him from his debts. He claims exemption on all of his assets. How many butchers would like to be relieved of their debts? Don't all answer.

\*\* August Silx, the game importer, was convicted for having out-of-season game in his possession. He appealed from the decision of the court.

\*\* Two coons in one of Lieder Bros.' tallow factory boats from Yonkers, N. Y., got in ice floes and drifted away down to Elizabeth street. The Fort Lee ferryboat "George Washington" smashed her schedule and then the ice to rescue the cold-scared negroes.

\*\* Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's boys were over in Brooklyn, N. Y., identifying one Ferdinand Baer, charged with murder. He once worked for the company.

\*\* I. Hall, of Diamond street, Norwich, N. Y., is now manager for Willey Bros., at Greene, where they have a large and flourishing market.

\*\* W. B. Holmes, a wealthy grocer at Danville, Va., runs his business on Scriptural lines. He became convinced that the sale of pork and lard was not Scriptural so he destroyed his stock of these products. Now, if he will give to the poor the filthy lucre which he has amassed by the sale of these products he will be hailed as a true Christian instead of as a "crank." He is a Presbyterian.

\*\* Joseph Conron, of the poultry and game house at West Washington Market, has returned from a business trip to the West.

\*\* S. F. Shoemaker, Armour & Co.'s "chicken man," is in the East hunting for poultry. One cause of this trip is the great scarcity of spring chickens.

\*\* Now's the time for the marketman to get posted on the game laws or he'll see some people about his place poking their noses into other people's business.

\*\* A. E. Loucks is locating at Potsdam, N. Y. If his health improves he will, next month, begin shipping poultry and calves to the New York city and other contiguous markets.

\*\* The hotels and restaurants of New York city have been notified by placard by the president (R. B. Roosevelt) of the New York Association for the Protection of Game, that game is now out of season. Any offender forgetting this fact will have to face the law.

\*\* Secretary Samuel Weil and Vice-President F. Joseph, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, are back in New York from the trip to the West.

\*\* George W. Brown, of the Indianapolis Abattoir Company, returned to the West from New York city last week. The Eastern business has very much improved during the last few months. Manager Hamburger, of the company, is shoving the stuff along.

\*\* Mr. Hansen, the assistant head credit man of Nelson Morris & Co., at 32 Tenth avenue, has relinquished that position to follow his new love—the law. Mr. Hansen has been admitted to the bar and is now ready to jail anything coming illegally "down the pike."

\*\* E. F. Swift, of Swift and Company, popped into New York city this week and popped out again. His hustle is typical of his great company.

\*\* J. G. Powell, of Scanlan's, at Fortieth street and Eleventh avenue, New York city, has been confined to his home during the week. The trade all over has been bad enough for the last few high days to make every box manager sick, sick, sick—and cuss.

\*\* Vice-President George Strauss, of the United Dressed Beef Company, Forty-fourth street and First avenue, New York city, has gone with his wife to Atlantic City, N. J., for his annual relaxation tour and to hear what the "wild waves are saying;" also to cheer up the "sad sea moan" and similar healthful recreations.

\*\* Blank Bros. last Saturday opened a new market at One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, New York city. The center is a good one and when all the surrounding improvements are up and those big apartment hotels are full this neighborhood will be a buzzing hive of hungry eaters.

\*\* Louis Goldsmith, the humorous marketman of Harlem, finds consolation in the fact that every butcher has to pay the same price as he does for meat, while he can sell good stuff as cheaply as anyone.

\*\* Washington Market butchers have a hard stroke in the "cheap district" with trade moving un town. The doom of this ancient mart can be read in the rise of the big apartment houses of Harlem.

\*\* A West Side butcher received a letter from a country marketman who inquired about the market for fat and hides, and incidentally asked for the latest war news in this way: "I hear that the Boars hev took 2,000 Britches. Is it so?" The inquiry was directed to this office, evidently as a hog item, but our cable is broke. The owner of the letter has a shop on Ninth avenue, New York city. The inquirer lives out in "Jarsey."

## ASSOCIATION BALL IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn's great trade social event will take place on March 14. It is the grand masque and civic ball of the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association of Brooklyn, N. Y. President James Moore and Secretary George Wilson of the Association are as lively and hard workers on a schedule as the Empire State Express. Their tireless efforts are ably seconded by an energetic committee of well known and popular marketmen. Those who know the reputation of the Brooklyn boys for putting up a real fine evening of pleasure will surely be there, and those who don't know should go and find the never-forget-it feeling. We can bespeak a good time and much of it to anyone taking in the above ball. The ball committee is composed as follows: J. Wright, 410 Atlantic avenue; M. Meyer, 635 Fulton street; Charles Gussmer, 104 Fulton street; Alb. Horwitz, 461 Fifth avenue; William Smith, 98 Fifth avenue; M. Frank, 151 Fifth avenue; I. Slatterer, 528 Hicks street; Charles Levy, 516 Fourth avenue; George Holmes, 590 Fifth avenue; Charles Ahrens, 98 Fifth avenue; Charles Dunn, 802 Flatbush avenue; Ch. H. Schwingreber, 317 Wythe avenue.

This big annual affair will be held at Saengerbund hall, corner Smith and Schermerhorn streets, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening of the above date. The music will be furnished by Prof. Lents' fine orchestra. Take your lady and go.

## BUSINESS RECORD.

IOWA.—Richards, Devol & Sons, West Liberty; meat; sold out.—M. S. Flater, Nevada; meat, etc.; bill of sale, \$1,000.

MINNESOTA.—N. H. Witt Co., Duluth; meat; R. E. mortg. \$1,800.

MICHIGAN.—Lamb & Spencer, Ann Arbor; meat, etc.; damaged by fire, insured.—Dewey & Koehler, Coldwater; restaurant; dissolved.—R. Ranky, New Baltimore; meat; bill of sale \$450.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Max Leinsing, Manchester; sausages; deeded R. E. \$150.—Prosper H. Charpentier, Nashua; provisions, etc.; R. E. mortg. \$500.

NEW JERSEY.—Jos. Heger, Holmdel; butcher; sold out.—Wm. Thatcher, Lambertville; restaurant; dead.

NEW YORK STATE.—W. H. Thorne, Catskill; market; succeeded by John Abrams, agent.—A. I. Churchill, New Rochelle; meat; succeeded by Lang & Son.

OHIO.—S. A. Thompson, Lima; meat, etc.; sold out.—Scheivert Bros., Toledo; meat; sold out.—Frank Davids, Toledo; meat; dead, \$300.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A. E. English, Allegheny; meat, etc.; confessed judgment \$385.

RHODE ISLAND.—R. E. Champlin, Providence; meat, etc.; succeeded by Frank E. Burdicks.—Evans & Briggs, Providence; meat, etc.; dissolved; Briggs continues.

TENNESSEE.—Hall & Chandler, Knoxville; butchers; assigned.

UTAH.—Hansen & Montgomery, Ogden; meat; dissolved.

WISCONSIN.—Fred Knaus, Appleton; meat; out of business.—A. L. Platten, Green Bay; produce, etc.; sold out.—Herman Heinicke, Sheboygan; meats; R. E. mortg. \$2,400.—Ulrich & Gillingham, Neenah; meats; dissolved Feb. 1, 1900.—Meyer & Schwehle, Oconomowoc; meat; dissolved.—Augusta Ellahorst, Appleton; meat; chatt. mortg. \$150.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS. Messrs. B. HELLER & Co., Chicago.—We have analyzed and tested your Zanzibar Carbon and have found the same to be free from any injurious substances and also to be well adapted for the purposes for which you recommend it. We therefore do not hesitate to endorse the use of same to the meat and provision trades.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,  
Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange,  
H. E. STURCKE, Ph.D., Chief Chemist.

NEW YORK, AUG. 14TH,  
1896.



# ZANZIBAR-CARBON

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

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Sample and go page book on coloring meats and sausages, FREE.

## THE ROHE BALL.

The trade ball season has ended. It came to a brilliant finish with the big Rohe ball at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, 334-344 West Forty-fourth street, Saturday night, when youth and beauty and older ones made youthful by the goddess of dance assembled to enjoy the last of the many pleasant Terpsichorean events of this winter. Boreas blew a cold chilly blast from the north and feathered the air with a blinding snow storm. The blizzard howled down Eighth avenue, but each car bore its large quota of happy guests, for no winter blast could chill the warmth of an habitué of the affairs which have made the Rohe Brothers' Employees' Sick Benefit Association noted in the provision and allied trades. Long before midnight hundreds of bright faces graced the dance hall and the merry whirl which had started earlier in the evening became happier and happier with each recurring hour, until the great hall was full and every forgetfulness of the night without pervaded the merriment and pleasures of the merry throng within. As each couple or group arrived the sexes were piloted into the proper dressing room and then the committees in every department kept every detail in order and the programme moving like a perfect machine.

The decorations of the hall were plain. The electric emblazonment of the name of the association at the rear end of the hall twinkled in keeping with the merry humor of the evening. The soft and, at times, livelier music of the sweetly strained orchestra in the balcony teased out every sense of pleasure and brought out all of the best nature and manner of each guest.

The cold snowy night without encroached upon the toilet of many ladies who preferred evening to full dress on such a fierce night. Their happy smiles betokened no chagrin on this score. Such good sense in dress was doubly realized when the resulting colds did not subsequently appear. A belated passenger from an elevated station hurrying by the hall at 4:30 a. m. was startled to hear the stirring music and the fresh hilarity of an earlier hour. To him this carnival of dance and merriment were in strange contrast to the stilly, chilly night without where temper, humor and bones were all frozen within man. He hurried on, and at a later hour the departing guests from Wendel's felt their first sense of unpleasantness during all of those happy hours in the jovial, merry, frolicsome hall which now snugged into darkness with their exit. If Rohe & Brother or the popular association formed of their employees deserved a compliment they could not have asked for a more demonstrative one than this coming together of so many hundreds of people from all over New York city and vicinity to enjoy the pleasures which this association is famed for giving, and this, too, when every element was against an attendance. These employees should also feel the compliment of the presence of Messrs. Charles Rohe, Julius Rohe, Albert Rohe and his beautiful wife, and General Manager Dougherty of the firm. They came early, stayed late and were particeps criminis to everything which made up the enjoyment of that delightful evening—from the wine cup to the wind up.

The supper was a banquet interspersed with short but happy and appropriate speeches by the officers of the association and the principals of the firm, added to by a fine speech from Herman Loeb. Trabold was a superb toastmaster and kept things moving at a comfortable gait. A cablegram was read from Mrs. Florian Rohe. It came all the way from India with well wishes and congratulations. It was applauded to the echo by the hundreds who sat at that sumptuous board. But this honorable firm merits every kind word which may be uttered for it. Where honor and in-

tegrity are the foundation and the capstones all else is right.

The supper was an elaborate one, gotten up in Mine Host Wendel's best style. Mr. Loeb, one of Rohe Brothers' beef buyers, proposed three cheers for Rohe Brothers, which were given with such a vim that the grim cannon of Wendel's Battery, resting peacefully in the banquet hall, seemed to strain at their confinement, wishing to add to the demonstration with their brazen throats. Mr. Loeb voiced the sentiments of those present by expressing the regret of the Sick Benefit Society at Mrs. Rohe's absence as well as that of Mrs. Charles Rohe. Mr. Loeb said he had been an employee of the firm for twenty-nine years, and in all that time he had found it square as a die, upright and honorable in all its dealings. Mr. Trabold also made remarks and testified of the esteem in which Rohe & Brother are held by their employees. They spoke in German, the language of the Fatherland, which those sturdy employees justly love. Messrs. Charles Rohe, Julius Rohe and Albert Rohe, of the firm, were called upon in the order named, and spoke of their pleasure at having for their employees such loyal hearts and willing hands, recognizing the mutual dependence of one upon the other. Mrs. Albert Rohe, who was charmingly gowned and wore rich ornaments, was taken completely by surprise when called upon. She quickly recovered her usual composure and made a very pretty little speech. Mr. T. C. Dougherty, one of the right hand men of the firm, was called upon, and he waxed eloquent as he warmed to his theme. Col. John F. Hobbs, the associate editor of The National Provisioner, who, with Mr. E. B. Rommel, the assistant editor of this paper, occupied seats at the head of the banquet table, then responded to a unanimous call. Col. Hobbs, in behalf of this paper and of himself personally, expressed his pleasure at being the guest of the society, a body of men which had every reason to be proud of its existence. Said Col. Hobbs: "I have been in remote corners of the earth. There is no name more respected than that of Rohe & Brother and no products which are more popular than theirs. I know the firm of Rohe & Brother to be one whose word is as good as its bond, a firm whose name is synonymous with uprightness, honor and integrity." All the speakers were loudly applauded. Superintendent A. W. Miller, of the German-American Fire Insurance Company, also made remarks. Mr. Philip Hattemer, the large wine merchant of Thirty-third street, was called upon, but was reluctantly excused owing to his distress with a severe cold.

Among the vast number present were Mr. Charles Rohe, Mr. Julius Rohe, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Rohe, Mr. T. C. Dougherty, Mr. Joseph Blank, the real estate man; Mr. H. Loeb, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hattemer, Miss Daisy Koelle, Miss Margaret Trabold, Miss Katie Ruppel, Mrs. R. Trabold, Miss Miller A. Trabold, Miss Anna Squires, Mr. A. W. Miller, superintendent of the German-American Fire Insurance Company; Mr. and Mrs. Huss, Mr. John Huss, Mr. Henry Bents, Mr. Henry Hetzel, Mr. Charles Hosmann, Mr. Philip Hetrich, Mr. James Fagan, Mr. Matthew O'Brien, Mr. John J. Duffy, Mr. William Bean, Mr. B. B. McCrary, Mr. F. W. Worpel, both of the McCrary Lightering Company, and many others.

The absence of Mr. Jacob Fowler, superintendent of the lard refinery, was universally regretted. He was kept away owing to recent bereavement in his family.

The officers of the Rohe & Brother Employees' Sick Benefit Society are as follows: Fritz Wickede, president; Charles Meyer, vice-president; John Gerold, recording secretary; John Stork, assistant secretary; Adolph

Reisert, financial secretary; John H. Doscher, treasurer; John Goeller, sergeant-at-arms; Frederick M. Helbig, physician.

The trustees are Jacob Fowler, William Hubing and Jacob Rupprecht.

The alert floor manager was Mr. Albert T. Rohe, while his assistants were Mr. Charles Obertubbesing and Mr. Charles Busch.

The floor committee were: John Meinken, George Amsler, August Gunther, Paul Karst, George Miller, Clemens Lang, George Gernet, Edward Kneubel, Nikolaus Ross, J. Rupprecht.

The reception committee were: John Gerber, chairman; Mike Feistel, Peter Fey, Bernard Geisler, Henry Bechstein, John Gellar, B. McCreve, George Maser, Mike Shields, Otto Trabold, Henry Welder, Charles Buschmeyer, John Hopf, Peter Wissell, F. Lauterbacher.

The arrangement committee were: Charles Obertubbesing, chairman; J. Deckelman, secretary; John Sigling, treasurer; Richard Trabold, Jacob Jaeger, James Murphy, Henry Falke, H. H. Baxter, John Prechtel.

The press committee were: Richard Trabold, J. Fowler and J. H. Doscher.

During the evening at the ball the dancers were treated to some vocal music by the Fidel Quartet Club, some of whose members are employees of Rohe & Brother. They sang well several selections. These gentlemen rendered the melody: Philip Hetterich, August Hetterich, "Tom" Hoellerer, Bernard Swartz, Robert Ricker, John Snyder, J. Lukenburg, Chris. Hortsman, Max Bergelt, Conrad Geyer and George Warthers. This club will hold a concert and ball at the New York Moennedehor Hall, 203-207 E. Fifty-sixth street, on Saturday evening, March 3. A good time is anticipated.

## AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

### Louisville Butchers' Petition.

The following letter has been sent us:

To the Committee on Hotels and Accommodations, Confederate Veterans' Reunion—Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, resident butchers of the city of Louisville, feel a deep interest in the work you are now engaged in, and have contributed and will continue to use our best efforts in making your reunion a perfect success. While doing so we would most respectfully ask you to use your influence with all hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses, that they make their purchases of meats from Louisville houses during the reunion.

Gottlieb Layer, Robert Beck, Robert Craft, Dan Klumb, Peter Frank, Joe Gotterham, Rausch Raiger, Oscar Frey, Frank Klumb, John Baum, R. Wysert, Ed Beck, C. Kurtz, Beck & Forcht, W. Forman, C. Coleman, Ross & McCall, Louisville Packing Company, William Keiser, C. F. Vissman, Will Frey, Conrad Provision Company, Charles Kremer, William Johnson, L. Kifel, John E. Larham, Philip Fix, Matt F. Hoetel, Fred Kemlin, W. Schloeman & Son, Philip Burk, Sol Strauss, W. Kock, Fred Hoerter, C. I. Ford, Will Schaefer, E. Seifer, John Heim, L. and D. Welker, Charles Bornwasser, L. Bornwasser, George Habick, George Schuster, George Brabant, Stönnach & Bach, Henry Kraft, Henry Umbreit, Schneider & Furst, George C. Kraft, S. J. Gruber.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Topeka, Kan., at a recent meeting, found that the members had divided opinions on the trading stamp question. Some favored taking loose stamps while others believed in ridding the town of the nuisance.

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association of Syracuse, N. Y., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, William Helmstetter; first vice-president, John H. Phillips; second vice-president, W. J. Maher; secretary, George Doust; treasurer, Peter Hanson; financial secretary, Marvin Ball; trustees, F. Drescher and W. J. Steinmaker; sergeant-at-arms, N. M. Knapp.

## DARLING BROTHERS' COMPANY,

405 W. 14th St., Near 14th St. Station of 9th Ave. "L."

TELEPHONE No. 2400-19th St. Convenient Surface Cars All Over.

### DEALERS IN

Choice City Dressed Beef,  
Mutton, Poultry, Game, Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c.



### The Newburgh Association.

A meeting of the Newburgh Grocers' and Meat Dealers' Protective Association was held in Labor Hall last evening. The president, J. B. Cathcart, and about twenty others were present. Ernest P. Clarke, its chairman, presented a report of the special committee on by-laws. Some changes in them were suggested, after which the by-laws as a whole were adopted.

A committee of six, one from each ward in the city, was appointed to call on merchants who are eligible to membership in the association, to get them to join it.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on next Wednesday evening in the same hall. After this, the meetings are to be held on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, provided the hall can be secured. If not, the meetings will be held on some other night.

### Flushing Butchers.

The Third Ward Retail Butchers' Association considered matters aiming to give them legislative relief at a meeting held Tuesday evening in the Broadway Lyceum. George W. Pople, secretary, stated that the proposed bill providing for the closing of all butcher shops in the city on Sundays during a period from November to May, inclusive, was approved by Senator Norton and Assemblyman Gale. The association will have the unanimous support of the New York, Brooklyn and Richmond retailers.

Flushing butchers are striving to secure legislation which will make it incumbent upon some of their customers to be more prompt in the payment of debts. A bill framed upon the Dubuque law, which is now in operation in Massachusetts, will be presented to the Legislature at this session. The local butchers unanimously passed resolutions indorsing the bill.

### Business Changes.

John W. Ely, of Holmdel, N. J., has purchased the meat market of Joseph C. Heyer at that place.

Frank Hatch closed his meat market at North Brookfield, Mass., to go into meat partnership with Charles Langley, at East Brookfield in the same State.

Hanford Smith has purchased the meat market formerly owned by Willey Bros., at Greene, N. Y.

Mr. Cox has bought out the meat market of Henry Bell, at Lodi, N. Y.

Fred C. Fowler, the meat man at Westfield, Mass., has purchased the Taras Fowler place on King street, of that city, and will run the meat market there.

B. B. Kelly has bought a meat market at Wolcott, N. Y. He will move there from Sodus and conduct his meat business.

## Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

### Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, February 23, 1900:

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Weinfeld, Jacob, 118 Attorney; to M. Schindler (filed Feb. 17).....	\$45
Naumann & Pratt, 390 Fourth Ave.; to L. Wolf (filed Feb. 19).....	250
Jacobus, Sale, 1604 First Ave.; to L. Damarauer (filed Feb. 21).....	75
Beringer, L., 1455 Amsterdam; to C. D. Degenhardt (filed Feb. 21).....	250
Marmold, F., 213 Mott; to H. Stennan (filed Feb. 21).....	80

##### Bills of Sale.

Fischer, J., 414 Brook Ave.; to D. Cohn (filed Feb. 16).....	\$150
Seibel, C. F., 2221 Eighth Ave.; to F. N. Coe (filed Feb. 21).....	1
Hunter, Fred; to Sarah Hunter (filed Feb. 21).....	800
Bloecker, Louis, 900 E. 165th; to Conrad Bloecker (filed Feb. 21).....	1,000

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Hames, Jacob, near 727 Greene Ave.; to Noehmann & Ottenberg (filed Feb. 16).....	\$100
Ledeman, Adolph, 2207 Dean St.; to Fannie Ledeman (filed Feb. 17).....	245
Detting, Louis J., 461 Broadway; to Justin Klingbeck (filed Feb. 19).....	225
Simon, J., 230 Columbia St.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Feb. 21).....	190

##### Bills of Sale.

Noehmann & Ottenberg, 727 Greene Ave.; to Jacob M. Hames (filed Feb. 16).....	\$300
Klingbeck, Justin, 461 Broadway; to Louis J. Detting (filed Feb. 19).....	Nom.
Meharry, Wm. H., 511 Myrtle Ave.; to Carl Lund (filed Feb. 20).....	50
Cohen, John, 46 Rivington; to I. Goldberg (filed Feb. 16).....	180
Levine & Gordon, 124 W. Broadway; to Seimes & S. (filed Feb. 16).....	1,000
Zimmerman, Fritz, 2501 Third Ave.; to K. Bott (filed Feb. 17).....	400

### Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, February 23, 1900:

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

##### Mortgages.

Robinson, Thos., 1959 Third Ave.; to H. Gaebler (filed Feb. 16).....	\$300
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Johnson, O., 1165 E. 169th; to R. Hill (filed Feb. 17).....	250
Johnson, C., 1165 E. 169th; to R. Hill (filed Feb. 17).....	250
Wieting & Schroeder, 743 Amsterdam Ave.; to F. Harr (filed Feb. 17).....	1,000
Feinstein & Jurkowitz, 41 Peck Slip; to S. Levin (filed Feb. 19).....	100
Trainer, E. J., 12 Stone; to A. A. Skennner (filed Feb. 19).....	437
Rubin, Chas., 158 First Ave.; to S. Barin (filed Feb. 19).....	360
Curran, Joe, 2005 First Ave.; to E. R. Buhler (filed Feb. 20).....	30
Schwartz & Brahn, 41 Bowery; to H. Stein (filed Feb. 21).....	1,000
O'Connor, John, 261 Third Ave.; to C. S. Sugarman (filed Feb. 21).....	33
Yalin & Minansky, 72 Sixth Ave.; to S. Levin (filed Feb. 21).....	215
Friedman & Cohen, 97 Ave. B.; to M. Glanberg (filed Feb. 21).....	425

##### Bills of Sale.

O'Connor, P. J., 917 Columbus; to W. M. Schult (filed Feb. 16).....	2,695
Weber, Wilhelmina, 205 Ave. A.; to P. DeHaas (filed Feb. 19).....	500
Berman, Robert, 217 E. 112th; to S. Rose (filed Feb. 19).....	365

#### BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

##### Mortgages.

Feldman, Meyer, 364 Christopher St.; to Nathan Bokshitsky (filed Feb. 21).....	\$ 85
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##### Bills of Sale.

Ficken, John, Liberty Ave., corner Elton St.; to Mary Ruhl (filed Feb. 19).....	Exc.
Steger, George, 232 Hoyt St.; to Herman Meyer (filed Feb. 19).....	\$735
Schlobhm, Christian, 428 Central Ave.; to Eva Woessner and Tilly Dorlaht (filed Feb. 19).....	650
Kargen, Anton, 638 Claason Ave.; to John Wunderlach (filed Feb. 20).....	850
Schroeder, Dora, admx. to Peter C., 1942 Fulton St.; to Herman Wichman (filed Feb. 20).....	400
Lain, Max, 540 Flushing Ave.; to Solomon Bochner (filed Feb. 20).....	175
Preziose, Antoine and Anna S., 178 Union Ave.; to Louise Preziose (filed Feb. 21).....	200

### New Shops.

George Folkman has opened his new meat market and restaurant in the old postoffice building at San Jose, Ill.

Stumpff & Co. have opened a new meat market and grocery at Oklahoma and Broad streets, Guthrie, O. T.

Charles Heller, a few days ago, opened his new meat market at Beaver, Pa.

C. Lawritzen and Frank Tator, having formed a partnership, will open a meat market at Rhinecliff, N. Y., this week.

Z. B. Cave & Co., of Smithfield, Ill., have opened a retail meat business at South Second avenue, Peoria, Ill.

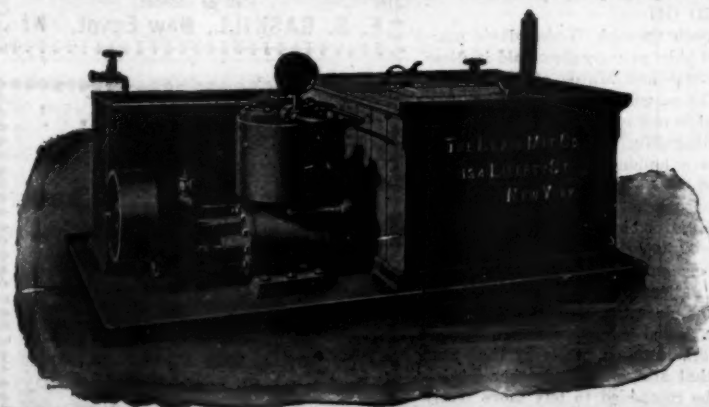
Otto Reihle contemplates opening a retail meat market at Glenville, O.

Richard Pearls will shortly open a meat market in the Bruning House, Seymour, Ind.

Herbert Johnson is building a new meat market at Dorset, O.

O. E. & W. E. Condit, the Hammond agents at East Orange, N. J., have made extensive alterations and improvements to their large packinghouse at Clinton street, of that city. This is now one of the biggest and most complete beef depots in New Jersey.

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\* In years gone by Boston depended on Brighton for its meat supply. Back in the country each farmer raised a few cattle every year, which were disposed of to the drovers, who brought them to Brighton for slaughtering, but in these later days Boston requires the finest grades of beef from the West, which is all the better for ripening in cold storage in transit. Most people have an idea that in order to get the best beef they must get that which is the freshest. As a matter of fact fresh beef is far inferior to refrigerated beef. "Yes," said the Boston agent of a large Chicago beef house, "the majority of people wonder why they can get such nice steaks and roasts at the big hotels, and yet, regardless of price, they can not get such good meat for home consumption. The reason is that the hotels have chefs who know how to buy meat, and they know that that which is aged is the best. In my opinion, no piece of beef is in the best condition to use until it is about thirty days old."

\* Senator Pierce is an old-time Texan, who, twenty-five years ago, gathering his herd of a few thousand cattle, like Abraham, moved them to new pastures. His choice fell on the green bottom land of Raft river in Idaho, where his herds and flocks have since multiplied, until he is one of the greatest stockmen in the Northwest. He owns a ranch nineteen miles long, extending a mile on either side of the Raft river.—Denver Stockman.

\* Secretary Gage, in response to the request of the United States Senate for an itemized statement of the expenditures of the national defence fund, of \$50,000,000 in connection with the war with Spain, has sent to Congress a schedule which shows, in part, that the Beef Board, in investigating the conduct of the Army Supply Corps, expended \$105,144.54, of which considerably more than half that sum went to the members.

\* Prof. C. F. Curtis, director of the Iowa Experimental Station, has recently received a prize of \$1,000 from the live stock commission firm of Clay Robinson & Co., of Chicago, to be competed for by the exhibition of pure graded and cross-bred livestock, owned by State agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

\* The first shipment, consisting of eleven carloads of fat lambs, from Fort Collins, Col., was held up at Fremont, Neb., by a Federal inspector, though it is said the shipment carried a clean bill of health.

The Union Mill Company has recently installed at their large Crescent Mill, at Gretna, La., a plant for rapidly and economically unloading cottonseed from barges. The main part of the system is a belt conveyor, running on trestlework along the wharf and thence under the roof of the mill. Along this conveyor the seed is carried from the end of the wharf, 250 feet, to a point in the mill, where it is weighed and either stored or distributed direct to the crushers. From the time it is taken from the barge until it leaves the mill as a finished product, the seed is not touched by hand. The present capacity of the plant is about 4,700 bushels (70 tons) of cottonseed per hour, but this can be largely increased. It is estimated that the construction will pay for itself in wages saved in less than two seasons.

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Prime steam	5.77	a	...
Neutral	8	a	...
Compound	5 1/2	a	...

### STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	6 1/2	a	...
----------------	-------	---	-----

### OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	47	a	50
Lard oil, No. 1	42	a	44
Lard oil, No. 2	38	a	40
Oleo oil, "Extra"	5 1/2	a	...
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	50	a	52
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	42	a	45
Tallow oil	48	a	50

### TALLOW.

Packers' prime	6	a	...
No. 2	4 1/2	a	...
Edible tallow	6	a	...

### GREASES.

Brown	4 1/2	a	...
Yellow	4 1/2	a	...
White	5 1/2	a	...
White, B	4 1/2	a	...
Bone	4 1/2	a	...

### BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1 1/2	a	1 1/2
Inferior or black fat	1 1/2	a	2
Suet	3	a	...
Shop bones, per 100 lb.	30	a	41

### COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	37	a	38
Crude, in tanks	32	a	...
Butter oils, in barrels	40	a	...

### FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	2.10		
Hoof meal, per unit	1.80		
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.85		
Unground t'l'g, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	20.00		
Unground t'l'g, 9 and 20 p. c. per ton	18.00		
Unground t'l'g, 8 and 20 p. c. per ton	16.00		
Unground t'l'g, 6 and 35 p. c. per ton	14.00		
Ground raw bones	25.00		
Ground steam bones	19.00		

### HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1	\$200 a \$250 per ton	65-70 lb av	
Hoofs	\$25.00 to \$28.00 per ton		
Round shin bones	\$58.00 to \$59.00 per ton		
Flat shin bones	\$41.00 to \$43.00 per ton		
Thigh bones	\$120.00 per ton, 90-100 lb av		

### PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins	7 1/2	a	7 1/2
Spare ribs	5 1/2	a	5 1/2
Trimnings	5 1/2	a	5 1/2
Boston butts	6 1/2	a	6 1/2
Cheek meat	3 1/2	a	3 1/2

### CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar	4 1/2	a	...
White, clarified sugar	5 1/2	a	...
Plantation, granulated sugar	5 1/2	a	...

### COOPERAGE.

Barrels	80	a	...
Lard, tierces	90	a	...

### Friday's Closings.

#### COTTONSEED OIL—

There had been through Wednesday's market about 2,500 bbls. prime yellow sold in New York for February and March at 37 1/2 c., and for April at 37 1/4 c., with the close of that day firmer, as noted in our review, while Marseilles was then bidding 37 c. The succeeding day, Thursday, was a holiday, while to-day (Friday) there has been no further change in the position of the market. It looks to us as though the situation might be subjected to small variations in prices for two or three weeks more, or until about the middle of March, so far at least as the New York market is concerned, since the March deliveries on contracts are awaited before a position of pronounced strength is taken, while by that time it is believed that Marseilles and other foreign markets will be compelled to buy more freely and to adjust their prices to conform to the

buying basis here. Besides, there are some signs of an easing up in the freight market to favor a foreign demand.

#### OLEO STEARINE—

A limited quantity has been sold in Chicago at 6 1/2 c., and further offered at that, while New York has 6 3/4 c. bid.

#### TALLOW—

The contract deliveries of city in hogsheads to the home trade for the week went in at 5 1/2 c., as the basis of the latest previous sale. The market stands very strong with 5 1/2 c. bid for city in hogsheads, and the melters asking 5 1/2 c. It looks as though exporters wanted to buy, but were afraid the market would be advanced.

## Business

## Opportunities

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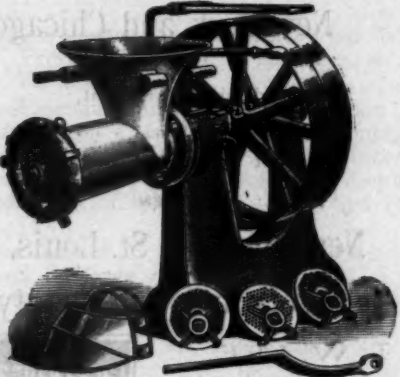
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# The Manufacture of Sausages

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  - XI. GENERAL.—Scales. Prevention of rust on bearings. Appliances. Valuable hints. Aromatic brine. Management, etc., etc.
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HAS COME INTO THE SUN-  
SHINE OF PROSPERITY.....

BY PERUSING PAGE 42.

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Has your lard a proper flavor?  
Has your lard a strong odor?  
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Are you getting from your stock the highest grade you should?  
Are you getting dark colored grease or tallow from good high grade stock?  
Do you want to obtain white grease from dark stock?  
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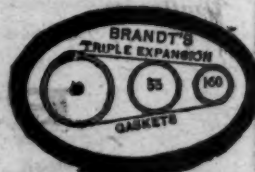
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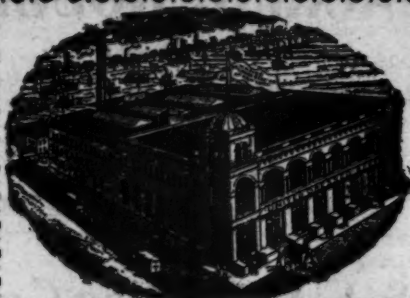
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